FOR SALE.

SURANCE COMP. NSURANCE C

FRANCIS WELCH, RECORDER

EL WILLIS, Prope

Woston Recorder. [d. 11 -- No. 45 --- Whole No. 1035.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1835.

RELIGIOUS. For the Boston Recorder. CIRCULAR. of the Congregational Churches

Presbyterians, and in fact, their control. In the sec-

which our Association now forms a component part.

Having thus given you some account of our origin, and the circumstances that have led to origin, and the circumstances that have led to our separate organization, we beg leave to make to use sparate organization, we beg leave to make to use a component of them at present are statedly supplied with preaching. Not one of these churches, in New 27 them at present are statedly supplied with preaching. Not one of these churches, in New 28 the institutions of the gospel, though some of them institutions of the gospel, though some of them, with the Divine blessing, will do it cheeffully. Others are entirely unable to do anything effectually without aid. The Home Missionary has aided, and still continues to aid, the stronger class of feeble churches in this reion are too poor, even if they could be sure of the aid of that society, to bring themselves within its rules. Besides the churches in our eneighborhood, most of which are connected with Presential to the strength of the aid of that society, to bring themselves within any any or charitable institute of the connected with Presential the stronger class of feeble churches are ten or twelve other Congregational churches in our neighborhood, most of which are connected with Presential the structure of the aid of the structure of the of union which had been

es, in order to become conson came to the conclusion
Speacer's proposition. The
that nearly all the churches
one nominally connected with
"Plan of Union," however,
state of things where ConPresbyterians were interand anxious that those institutions may be main-tained and extended, that the liberal and cathotained and extended, that the liberal and catholic spirit which has ever attended them may still
be preserved, to bless the churches and the
World. EPHRAIM TAYLOR,
JABEZ SPICER,
ABBER HAZELTINE,
Fraction of
Fractor NewYork.

to surrender their ancient

its peculiar discipline, the

Matthew, had not been com-

as also found that the Preshy-

gth in this region.

For the Boston Recorder.

POPERY
AS IT HAS BEEN, IS, AND WOULD BE .-- NO. XX. ing for existence, and few caoccurred. Of course, there
opportunity for a comparative
to systems. Most of the minNew England, and business
the manner of the Puritans,
was learned, that many memtakes which had changed their
but hards speech the states, and left in each place a church
and a settled minister as the fruits of his own
prayers and labors; who, at the age of 80, still
walks four miles every week to attend a Sabhath school, and already repart a rich reward. bath school, and already reaps a rich reward

or legret it; and that the young me among us were from Presses, and anxious to have the erreshyterian form of governmentances, and the disagree up in the Preshyterian addresses, and the disagree of this character, and the disagree of the prosperous and pious. Intelligent laymen of this character, may do as much good, if not more, in some places, than clergymen, and the good, if not more, in some places, than clergymen that church and the Contact with them, and can send arguments and appeals home to their business and bosons.—Such men must catch the spirit of missions, the spirit of primitive Christianity, and emigrate to such men must catch the spirit of missions, interesting to the West for the simple purpose of doing good. In order to be efficacious, the gospel must be preached by the life as well as the lip, and such are the men to preach it in this way. Without dividual responsibility, redeir adherence to their fordeir adherence t be contemplated. In this pipture was unboson-ipline was attempted to be our churches in opposition ages of Congregationalists.

ages of Congregationalists, ages of Congregationalists, and citations were held ospel rules, as laid down in Matthew, had not been compals found that the Presby-last found that the Presby-la a flourishing society. Shall the hands of Moses faint and fall down for want of Aaron and Hur

is to sustain them? Still ministers must lead and mainly achieve that might desire it, and al-with that body, into a Presby-

with that might desire it, and ald with that body, into a PresbyIt was also deemed proper to
ordinoids where there were a
murph although there might be a
with although there might be a
church under the care of Presbywith the ardor and practical tact of the West,
with the ardor and practical tact of the West, must go by scores and preach Jesus Christ and him crucified in the manner of Jesus Christ and his apostles, who "went about doing good," "taught as they journeyed," and "always abounded in the work of the Lord"—preach the

abounded in the work of the Lord "—preach the doctrines of the Bible in the manner of the Bible in the manner of the Bible in the respect to the respect to the respect to the respect to the recommendates of the respect to the respe invested with a full share of its add in some instances, the inselves removed from New Engineer the stands the little Spartan band, boldly matted to their guidance. And there stands the little Spartan band, boldly matter and similar institutions, its of any party or sectarian beardied to the guardianship of our rethren, treated as sectarian insulated to corrupt the purity of We had heard their reiterated. The church, trembling for the ark of God, lifts a like imploring voice. Europe, struggling to the country of the party of the party of the church, trembling for the ark of God, lifts a like imploring voice. Europe, struggling to the country of its church and its holy religion. And there stands the little Spartan band, boldly writhstanding the assault, and notly resolved to repel it, or perish in the attempt. As they fall, one after another, they call loudly on you to come and fill their places. Our country, alarmed for her freedom, intreats you not to refuse the fall their places. repel it, or perish in the attempt. As they fall, one after another, they call loudly on you to come and fill their places. Our country, nlarmed altered to corrupt the purity of whether their reiterated as secturian inducted to corrupt the purity of We had heard their reiterated in induction to corrupt the purity of which is immense injury done to their nection with Congregationalists, estimated the corrupt the post shat leads to the palladium of the world's liberties. A world, dying in ignoration and dissensions charged source of evil. We had seen llowing up the churches in New leaves of the first Sabbath, I had of all leaves of the backs of the audience are to him source of evil. We had seen llowing up the churches in New leaves the contract of the corrupt the corrupt the pass that leads to the palladium of the world's liberties. A world, dying in ignoration and office of the corrupt the correct of the corrupt the pass that leads to the palladium of the world's liberties. A world, dying in ignoration and dissensions charged source of evil. We had seen llowing up the churches in New lever of life that flows through the channel of the world's liberties. A world, dying in ignoration and the first Sabbath, I had of all leaves of the audience are to him the attempt. As they fall, one after another, they call loudly on you to the single the good you can, then the purity of the the corrupt the purity of the the corrupt the purity of the the office of the count in the stream of the size of the world in the freedom, intreats you not to refuse the count and the grow Jone of Rev. Jone less and less frequent and violent.

To Smyral, (including \$200 for use of Rev. Jone less and less frequent and violent.

Besides,—how incomparably more pleasant it so to the the good you can, the three does not the the coll. The church, trembling for the ark of God, in the nountain, like the Waldenses, by a tyranic officer, and the pass and less frequent and violent.

To Smyral, (including \$200 for use of Rev. Jone less and less frequent

TRACT Society would tremble at the idea of do ing any thing to retard the circulation, in our own ing any thing to retard the circulation, in our own country, of the Society's Standard Evangelical Volumes, or of its smaller publications, accompanied by Christian effort and prayer for the salvation of men; but there are claims also from foreign lands, and the Committee cannot but believe that it is in the hearts of Christians of this community vigorously to sustain each of these public emberging.

these noble enterprises.

As the result of information obtained by correspondence with our several foreign Missionary Institutions, and with the laborers at the several stations to which the Society's aid has hitherto been given, the Committee are unanimously of the conjunction that MINTENERS TO SECTION OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE SECTION OF THE mously of the opinion that THIRTY-FIVE THOU-SAND DOLLARS is the least amount which this Society ought to attempt to remit to foreign sta-tions during its current year. They therefore, at their stated meeting, October 19, 1835, unan-

Resolved, That, in case sufficient contributions shall be received, the following appropriations be made during the Society'y current year, ending April 15, 1836; and that the same be remitted, under the direction of the Finance Committee:

To Siam, for use of mission of American Board of ommissioners, \$1,000

To Burman, where are a type and stereotype undery; four presses printing in Burmese; a press

To Burman, where are a type and stereotype foundery; four presses printing in Burmese; a press and founts of type just procured for printing in Karen and Taling, and several Karen Tracts prepared; two new stations established; 11,000 Tracts recently distributed in a single tour up the Irawaddy; many efficient native distributers, and the whole amount appropriated supposed to have been expended the last year.

To Orissa, for use of Rev. Amos Sutton, who recently visited this country, and of American Baptist and English General Baptist missionaries; two mission families having sailed with Mr. Sutton, and a reinforcement being now expected from England. This is the "Holy Land" of India, the site of the temple of Juggernaut, who is "God of gods among Hindo deities," and which is "annually visited by half a million of pilgrims, speaking all the languages of India, from Cape Comorin te the mountains of Cashmere.

of the mission, S1,500

For Northern India, for use of mission of Western Foreign Missionary Society at Lahoro, a station far distant from all other missions; and a large reinforcement being about to sail, accompanied by a press,

To The Sandwich Islands, where are three are three and the sail accompanies. mission presses, nearly twenty native printers, and 50,000 scholars, \$1,000 To Syria; an Arabic press recently established Beyroot.

Beyroot,
To THE NESTORIANS, for Tracts in Syriac,
\$500

The spirit of communications from our missionery Institutions is, in the language of one of them, "Go on raising funds, and making as large appropriations as you can. We will so all in our power to assist in securing for them." If one or more will lo all in our power to assist in securing for them a judicious application. If one or more power-presses can be employed at the larger missions, the Lord assisting us, we will send them." They are ready to increase the number of printers; establish type and stereotype founders; bring missionaries, native converts, and others into efficient operation as distributers; and use every means to render this Society's appropriations effectual for the diffusion of Dispirity in the truth, and the conversion of perishing men

While such are the openings; while the number of devoted men consecrating themselves to foreign fields is so limited, and death is making foreign fields is so limited, and death is making its itroads upon them; while intelligence from every quarter shows the press to be an indispensible auxiliary to their efforts, and access is easy to so large portions of the earth's population and while God is pouring upon us the bourties of his people, the Committee dare not limit their effects for the committee dare not limit their effects for the second section. their efforts to raising a sum less than \$25,000 for oreign and pagan lands the current year. Many of the proposed appropriations may be usefully increased, should sufficient means be contributed. Besides raising this sum, the Society's current expenses which must be met previous to April 15, will probable be not less than us a April 15, will probably be not less than

\$30,300, and the whole amount now in the Society's treasury is but \$2,391.32.
The Committee trust that no effort on the part of the Society's Agents will be wanting; but the PROFFERED AID OF THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE GENERALLY. Especially do they rely on the cooperation of Clerenymen in presenting the object to their own and neighboring congregations; and of AUXILIARY SOCIETIES, CHURCHES, LaDIES' ASSOCIATIONS, and INDIVIDUALS, male and female, in collecting, persenally contributing, and carly remittings on much as is within their power. To all it must be a motive, that the "night" which shall close opportunities for such efforts "cometh;" that millions are speeding their way to eternity, without so much as a Tract te tell them of Christ; and who will forget that all we do for their salvation will be vain, without the superadded blessing of the Holy Spirit is answer to prevailing prayer. PROFFERED AID OF THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE

Spirit in answer to prevailing prayer.

By order and in behalf of the Executive Committee,

JAMES MILNOR, Chairman. WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, Cor. Sec. O. Eastman, Vis. and Fin. Sec. New-York, Oct. 20, 1835.

HOW TO REFORM MEN.

to be made better by describing or addressing them as worse than they are themselves conscious of heing. You must all along keep a man's consciousness and conscience on your side, or you
will throw him into such an attitude of opposition that you cannot make him see and feel his
own guiltiness. By overdrawing, you may nullify the whole effect. It is better by gentle approaches, to make him feel part of his sin, at
first, and thus gain a foot-hold in his conscience,
than to bolt out upon him when unwakened and
unprepared, and in a reproachful tone, with a
bold description of his whole guilt. Peter's bold
sermon on the day of Pentecost is often referred sermon on the day of Pentecost is often referred to as justifying the latter course. But let it be carefully examined; consider the circumstances,—the events that had lately occurred, and the state of the public mind,—and look at the pros of the discourse itself,—and it will be seen that Peter did not go a step without preparation on the part of his hearers. Conscience was ready to echo every accusation as soon as preferred. Observe, too, how the guilt of the Jews is stated by Peter. It comes in as a necessary part of the history; as a simple and well known fact that must be noticed in order to make the that that the following the first of the discourse coherent and intelligible. It is not dwelt upon, with any long account of the aggravating circumstances, or with a multitude of severe and reproachful epithets.

The wisdom of the Spirit led the apostle to avoid these, as calculated to hinder rather than

But again,—in a great many cases, Henry's saying is literally true, and applicable in its broadest sense. Most Christians, for instance, broadest sense. Most Christians, for instance, may better be led on to greater holiness, and to higher degrees of knowledge and of activity in India, from Cape Comoria to the mountains of Cashmere,

\$3,000

FOR THE TAMUL PROPLE, in Ceylon and Southern India; two new stations having been formed on
the island, and one on the adjacent continent; two
presses, with numerous schools, and many qualified
native distributers. ing their better qualities into activity, by placing in them as much confidence as you safely can. ative distributers,

FOR THE MARKATTAS; a stereotype foundery aving been recently established at Bombay, and by manifesting towards them all the esteem pure for Tract distribution being a prominent object of the mission,

S1,500 with had habits and perverse disposition. It is no excellent rule, in all your attempts to improve an excellent rule, in all your attempts to improve human character, whether in childhood or in adult age, to look out for the good that may be found and to keep that active. You will thus be likely by degrees to excite kindred qualities, and to transform by degrees the whole charac-ter. The bad qualities, meanwhile, not being ter. The bad qualities, meanwhile, not being hut thrown into the back-ground by the bringing forward of the better nature, will gradually lose their power, and their manifestations will be-come less and less frequent and violent.

York and Ohio, planted by Congregational enterprise and charity, and thus increasing their numerical strength at least one third, complain of Congregational interference, in the very places, where, but for the zeal and piety of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very places, where, but for the zeal and piety of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very places, where, but for the zeal and piety of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very places, where, but for the zeal and piety of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very places, where, but for the zeal and piety of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very places, where, but for the zeal and piety of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very places, where the zeal and piety of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very places, where, but for the zeal and piety of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very places, where the zeal and piety of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very of Congulation of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very of Congulation of Congregational interference, in the very of Congulation of To Germany, for use of Lower Savony Tract
Society, Hamburg, \$700; Tract Society at Barmen, \$300; Prussian Tract Society at Berlin, \$300; of truth and goodness may yet be applied with the hope of an ultimate moral resurrection of truth and goodness may yet be applied with the hope of an ultimate moral resurrection of truth and goodness may yet be applied with the hope of an ultimate moral resurrection of truth and goodness may yet be applied with the hope of an ultimate moral resurrection of truth and goodness may yet be applied with the hope of an ultimate moral resurrection of truth and goodness may yet be applied with the hope of an ultimate moral resurrection of the whole being in the image of its Maker! Your fellow Christian is gone far astray, it may be; but look diligently,—do you not love him for that faint reflection of some precious lineament of your Saviour's character? Watch that little spark of divine life,—cherish it—delight in it. Could you have expected to find so precious a jewel in such a place? Thank God for it; and never let any of the surrounding abominations limit during the moral resurrection of the whole being in the image of its Maker! Your fellow Christian is gone far astray, it may be; but look diligently,—do you not love him for that faint reflection of some precious lineament of your forwards of your favour's could with the hope of an ultimate moral resurrection of the whole being in the image of its Maker! Your fellow Christian is gone far astray, it may be; but look diligently,—do you not love him for that faint reflection of some precious lineament of your fellow him for that faint reflection of some precious lineament of your fellow him for that faint reflection of some precious lineament of your fellow him for that faint reflection of some precious lineament of your fellow him for that faint reflection of some precious lineament of your fellow him for that faint reflection of some precious lineament of your fellow him for that faint reflection of some precious lineament of your nothing heavenly dwells in the midst of corrup-tion! Does the history of your Saviour's life and of his church teach you to expect the in-dwelling of holy principles only where the whole body is holy? What was Christ in this sinful and polluted world? What is the Spirit, and what are the fruits of the Spirit, in the hearts of

> Remember—your Saviour does not trample under foot the 'smoking flax' because it is not already in a blaze. He looks on the better side; he sees in the smoke evidence that the fire is kindling; he watches it—he gently fans it. Imitate thou his example. The 'bruised reed' he does not break off as useless; he sees it fallen—it was a plant that he loved—he examines it with tender interest—perchance it may be restored—yes, it is only 'bruised'—he raises it and binds it up—the life-giving sap resumes its circu-lation—the wound heals—the down-trodden reed flourishes, and shoots up again in all its freshness and vigor. 'Go thou and do like-wise.'

> > THE ATONEMENT.

THE ATONEMENT.

Bishop Butler has shown, that the substitution of the sufferings of Christ for those of men is no anomaly in the government of God. Good men are often required to suffer for the bad. Christians are bound in duty, that is, by the law of God, to labor and make sacrifices for the salvation of others. If their labors and sufferings, through the blessing of God, result in the end proposed, they may be said to suffer instead of those who would otherwise have lost their souls. se who would otherwise have lost their souls. Other cases of the like kind might be mentioned, in which there is somewhat that is analagous to the atonement of Christ. But in all these cases we can see that suffering is necessarily connected with an instrumentality which operates, in a way that we can see to be reasonable to enforce the sufference of the suffere operates, in a way that we can see to be reasonable, to reform the persons for whom the suffering is endured. We can see, for example, that the sufferings of Martyn were the consequence of labors which were futed to do good. And for this reason we are reconciled to the pain which was incidental to them. We can see, too, that God sets a high value upon the accomplishment of a work on account of which he is willing to peruit his servants to endure so complishment of a work on account of which he is willing to permit his servants to endure so much suffering. But suppose Martyn had voluntarily leaped into a deep river, with a weight about his neck sufficient to drap him to the bottom, for the sake of the missionary cause. Such an act of self destruction might show his great desire to promote the cause, provided he was convinced that the act had a tendency to promote it. But if he had no such conviction, and was in his right mind, we should call his act suwas in his right mind, we should call his act suicide. On the other hand, if he was convinced of its fitness to advance the missionary cause, we should pronounce him a foolish man, while we paid due honor to his benevolence. A per-

son of good understanding and benevolence, we hould think, could not do such a deed. Of ourse we should not say in this case, as in the ther, that God evinced his great regard for the dissionary, by permitting such a sacrifice of fe. The idea which I wish to develope by life. The idea which I wish to develope by this illustration is this: that there must be reason in every act of suffering for a good end, in order that the suffering should honor that which it was designed to honor. No mind, not even the Divine Mind, can say to itself, I will make some great sacrifice of affection or of comfort, and thus I will evince my regard for a certain cause. We necessarily seek for some fitness in the thing done. To apply the principle to the case under consideration, God could not show his great regard for the law by sacrificing his Son instead of sianers, unless there was some fitness in such a sacrifice to subserve that design. God could not arbitrarily choose some affecting method of displaying his inviolable attachment to his law. The question then is, what is the fitness of the sacrifice of Christ, in itself excellence. what is the fitness of the sacrifice of Christ, in itself considered, to honor the law? I can see that it has a moral efficacy. I can see that it is fitted to "purify the cor ntted to "purify the conscience from dead works to serve the living God." But aside from its tendency to save men from sin, how does the atonement honor the law, and thus show God's determination to maintain it? This question I have never seen answered.

Censor.

> For the Boston Recorder. CAPE TOWN ... NO. IV. THE ENGLISH.

The English population of this place may be 4000 or 5000. Of the class of English merchants, very few indeed seem to have any regard for true religion. They are mostly speculators, having come out to the Cape very poor, to make their fortunes at all hazards. Religion, therefore, to them, is a thing of no consequence till near the close of life. Others, probably, are at heart Atheists. To this character there are a few noble exceptions. One especially might be named, H. E. Rutherfoord, Esq. who, to a well balanced mind, aidds a heart alive to the various calls of benevolence.

There is another class of the English, for whose souls no one cares, and well are they called low English. Even below the level of the drunken Hottentot have they sunk, and chance ever to lie there, till the Temperance Reform, having made the circuit of the world, at length reaches Cape Town, and awakes the gard for true religion. They are mostly specu

Retorm, navage and the state of the state of

ty's Missions.

Dr. Vanderkemp originally collected a small English congregation. But nothing efficient was done, till the arrival of Dr. P. in 1819. Government frowned upon every thing of the kind. In fact, some few soldiers and others,

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR

classes, men, women and children, Malays, slaves, &c. 21 in number, to hear me. The Sabbath was a day of pleasure, and these were all the English who could turn aside to hear the course!

built, a house seating 300 or 400, which is often well filled; since that time, the Scotch and Wesleyan denominations have taken an origin, and the established church has had an increased the established church has had an increased number of heavers. On this little congregation, the eye of the Christian rests with much pleasure. The church has at times been robbed of its brightest ornaments, to supply the mission stations. From hence go the Tract distributers, the Sabbath School teachers. Here the missionary, passing on to his field, meets some kindred spirits to hid him God speed. Here are the greater part of the ladies who are planning benevolent works, schools, &c. for the salvation of Cape Town. There is preaching twice on the Sabbath, and other meetings durtwice on the Sabhath, and other meetings dur-ing the week. During the afternoon of Sab-bath, there is an interesting Sabbath School where, we trust, are training many future her-alds of the cross. The English at the Cape ex-cuse themselves from God's house on Sabbath

cuse themselves from God's house on Sabbath P. M. because they wish to sanctify the day at home by a dinner an hour and a halflong! The people of Union Chapel are very atten-tive to the word preached. Impressions are made on some minds from time to time, and conversions are not unknown. The church contains 50 or 60 members. But I know not that one of them deems such a thing as a revi-val of religion possible in a church in Cape

val of religion possible in a church in Cape Town!

The people of Union Chapel are in a sense working Christians. Interesting Sabbath Schools and other labors are carried on by them among the heathen in different parts of the town. May the Lord reward them in heaven.

Much has been done during the last 15 years in Cape Town, for which future scherations will no doubt rise up and call Dr. and Mrs. P. blessed. The latter, by her unremitted exertion, her schemes of usefulness, must perhaps be acknowledged as much the almoner of blessings to this place as Dr. P. The Doctor is often absent on his tours among the stations; or even absent on his tours among the stations; or even if in Cape Town, his comprehensive mind is Providence seems to have sent him to this land.

STATE PRISON SABBATH SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor,—I wish, through your paper, to call the attention of those interested in the Sabbath School at the State Prison in Charlestown, to the necessity of some change in the present mode of instruction there. So far as I have been able to ascertain the facts, I believe have been able to ascertain the facts, I believe the great majority of the teachers now engaged there have no regular classes—different churches in the city sending a certain number of teachers at different times, alternating, I believe, with each other. So that the majority of the classes see a new teacher almost every Sabbath. Now to any one who has had experience in this matter, it must be plain, that instruction would be given far more effectually by teachers, who were constantly connected with a class of their own. Without naming all the advantages of such a course, I may mention, that the scholars themselves would evidently become more interested in a constant teacher, whom they should see every Sunday—that the teacher would thus be better able to secure their attention—that he better able to secure their attention-that he would sooner become acquainted with their hearts, and therefore know how to adapt his teachings to their peculiar wants—that the mu-tual reaction, in short, of teacher and pupils upon each other would conduce much to the benefit of both. On the other hand it cannot escape notice, that, by the present system, a scholar is liable to be wearied by a repetition of the same truth Sunday after Sunday, instead of a judicious order and succession of religious truths; for where there is such continual change. no teacher will know (for the most part) what no teacher will know (for the most part) what course his predecessor has followed. But perhaps the greatest advantage of the proposed alteration is, the increase of personal attachment felt by the scholar to the teacher. The experience of those few who have been constant teachers, testifies, that through this attachment, the abidity is discussived by the proposed of the statement of the proposed of the p the chiefest influence is to be hoped for. More might be said in favor of the proposal, but I trust this will be enough to show its necessity, and to induce those churches, which now send out teachers, to make arrangements for sending the same every Sathath. If none can be found who would continue a whole year, let six months be the time of their employment. Will not some teacher, who is interested in this important work, and acquainted with those teachers who have hitherto attended the School, take the pains to collect a meeting of them, in order

MISSIONARIES TO FRANCE.

MISSIONARIES TO FRANCE.

Messrs. Willard and Sheldon, missionaries to France, with their wives, embarked at New York on the 25th inst. in the packet ship Havre, for Havre. The packet was to have sailed on the 24th, but the weather did not permit. Services preparatory to their departure, were held in the Rev. Mr. Sommers' Meeting-house, in Nasau-st. on Friday evening, the 23d, in which the Rev. Messrs. Maclay, Bolles, Willard, Sheldon and Sommers participated.

Messrs. Macay, Bones, Whard, Shendon and Sommers participated. Messrs. Willard and Sheldon are both gradu-ates of Newton Theological Institution. In the numerous family of missionaries, which recently embarked in Boston for India, Hamilton Institution and the Virginia Baptist Seminary were largely represented. Facts like these we record with unfeigned satisfaction; because they show that the object had in view by our young men in seeking an education for the ministry, is not to gratify a pride of learning, but their better qualification to preach the gospel of Christ.—Watch-

SABBATH KEEPING.

It is in vain to talk about keeping the Sab-bath, when no efforts are made to bring the youth and others who neglect public worship, to church on that day. Every church ought to be full and would be full, if professing Chris-tians did their daty. What is to prevent them from keeping this matter constantly in mind, and asking one and another through the week to go to church, and then on the Sabbath going to their house and accompanying them there, and showing them the way to their seats in the house of God? How many professing Chris-tians never think of taking an impenitent ac-quaintance to church. No doubt, many of the young men to be seen standing at the corners quantance to church. No doubt, many of the young men to be seen standing at the corners and strolling through the streets, or floating away on the Sabbath to places of amusement, might be led to church, if the children of light were as wise as the children of this world. How little is there done in the spirit of that com go out into the highways and hedges and com-pel them to come in, that my house may be full! On the contrary, is there not a repelling influ-ence often felt by the stranger when he wanmeets no one who is ready to open his pew door and invite him to a seat. He feels abashed, and determines that he will not again trespass on determines that he will not again traspose that congregation, or appeal to the politeness of its members for a seat. If the churches felt an interest on this subject, corresponding with its importance, we should see a very different state of things among them.—Philadelphian.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Nov. 6, 1835.

SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

The Christian Examiner for November has an article of 30 pages, professing to show that the "experiment" attempted by this mission has "failed." The article appears as a Review of the Report of the American Board for 1834. 'The Reviewer would perhaps have done better, had he waited long enough to avail himself of the Report for 1835, the sheets of which, relating to these Islands, are now on our table. We shall make some use of them in the course of these remarks.

Before proceeding to the main question, it seems expedient to dispose of two objections ngainst the conduct of some of the missionaries. It is asserted that they instigated the native gov ernment to expel the Roman Catholic missiona ries, who had settled on the Islands, and that they had been guilty of a literary fraud, in publishing a translation of Heber's Missionary Hymn. Both accusations rest mainly on the testimony of Reynold's " Journal of a Voyage round the World," in the U. S. Frigate Potomac. It become proper to ask, therefore, who is Mr. Reynolds, and what is the value of his

Mr. Reynolds first became known to the news-paper-reading public, as a coadjutor of the celebrated John Cleves Symmes. He travelled from place to place, delivering lectures on the openings at the poles of the earth, and the possibility of entering the earth by those openings and making discoveries in its interior. His lectures were said, by some, to be even superior to those of Capt. Symmes himself. If he believed his own lectures, we see how much his judgment is worth. If he did not, we see the amount of his honesty. At last, somebody was persuaded to fit out a vessel, in which he sailed oward the south pole, as was commonly reported at the time, with the hope of getting into the earth at that end. Others said that his real object was something else; but what it was, no one has given any definite information. However, on his return home, at Valparaiso, he was admitted on board the Potomac, then returning from her voyage round the world. By the help of the journals of some of the officers, conversations with those who had actually made the voyage, Sir Stamford Raffles' account of Sumatra, &c. he has made a book about the voyage, tra, &c. he has made a book about the voyage, should be taught in schools, if not reading and writing? If you approve of schools being established, why object to the most common and he says " of the Sandwich and Society Islands, their population, missionaries, and foreign residents and traders-will be at all times on my own responsibility." The story, then, rests on the "responsibility" of Mr. Reynolds, who probably never was there, and certainly was not there in the Potomac. How he obtained the information for which he thus makes himself responsible, he does not condescend to inform us. If it had been from any very authentic source, he would not have called Mr. Bingham, "the principal of the missionary establishment among these Islands " Neither Mr. Bingham, nor any other of the missionaries, holds any such office. Mr. Reynolds could have found the title in print, only in some slanderous publications, which have been long since refuted. Mr. R. did not learn to apply this title to Mr. B. from any honest man who was well informed concerning the affairs of the mission. It shows that his account is, at least in part, derived from sources unworthy of confidence; and that all reading in the first place; and then, if they are the revision which this chapter may have received from abler and better hands, has not purified it from all its errors. We really think it unnecessary, to defend the missionaries from charges resting on such authority.

The Reviewer, however, attempts to fasten the charge by an appeal to the Missionary Herald. He shows that the Chiefs, after four years acquaintance with the Catholics, had learned "by conference with their Protestant teachers," and by reading portions of the Bible, -the second commandment, probably-that idol worship was idolatry; from which the Chiefs inferred, that the introduction of Popery would be little better than a revival of their old superstition. In view of these facts, he ex-

O rare and happy results of Orthodox educa-ion! Under the blessed influences of which he barbarous chiefs of a nation of savages were ble, in four years, to form "correct' upon a subject which has occupied the lives of upon a subject which has occupied the lives of highly between the wisest and best men in civilized lands without being exhausted,—to decide that a form of religion, embraced and defended by Pascal, and Massillon, and Fenelon, and Cheverus, is "at variance with the letter and spirit of Christianity," "contrary to the Scriptures," and little better than the "baleful superstitions" of the most degraded heathenism! of the most degraded heathenism!

Really, if our Unitarian Reviewer is so much in doubt about the character of Popery, we advise him to spend four years at the Sandwich Islands himself. Removed from his present associations, he might, perhaps, settle such questions as fast and as conclusively as the "barba rous chiefs of a nation of savages."

As to the other charge,-if Reynold's copy is correct, the Missionary Hymn, published at the Islands, not only is not a correct translation of Heber's Missionary Mynin, but does not even profess to be a translation at all. Reynolds himelf virtually confessess that he does not know whether it was intended as a translation, or " a mere imitation."

The review begins with an account of the Islands and their inhabitants, and of the principles of the mission; in the progress of which, the causes of the asserted "failure" are developed. A leading objection is, that the Missionaries were told, in their charge, " you will never give countenance to the popular error, that men must be civilized before they can receive the gospel." "Man's native sinfulness and wretchdness are to be exhibited; the pardon of sin is to be proclaimed; the love of Christ displayed; the atonement, with all its blessings, described;

doctrines, the Reviewer deems the height of absurdity. But why so? What inquiries more universally seize human minds with interest and compel them to think, that the questions, how came I to exist? what will become of me when I die? have I, and has the world, a Maker? how him? for what was I made? how ought I to live? am I a good man, or a bad man? if the latter, how am I to become good? Every human being to whom these questions are presented, sees that they are all-important. He sees in them, reasons for mental exertion, that he may understand them, such as no other questions present. They are therefore peculiarly fitted to wake up se who have never learned to think, and to give the mind that discipline, which it needs, in rder to civilization. We appeal to history What were the questions, which first interested human minds, produced habits of thought, and led the way to civilization, in Greece, in Hindostan, in any part of the earth, where barbarous nations have been civilized, otherwise than conquest and the forcible establishment of a ivilized government? Uniformly, these questions have done the work. And can it be supposed that these questions, proposed in the one and with the answers which Christianity furnishes, are to have less power, than when presented by Anaxagoras and Thales, and answer them? The Reviewer's plan, of not calog the attention of "barbarians" to these subjects, till they have become able to understand by Hierocles-of the man who would never go

With the attempt to translate the Bible he finds fault, for two reasons. First, the missionaries commenced the work, when they had lived mong the natives, and been constrained to years. As they were able to converse with the natives and preach intelligibly to them, we do translate some of the easiest and more impornatives were "barbarians," and could not un- pages derstand the Bible! Hierocles again.

natives to read, while those natives were too gnorant to know the use of books. A sad are for those who know how to get ideas out of books already. He seems to be in some degree aware how his plan will appear, and defends it

It may be asked, and with reason, what simple branches that are usually taught in schools? The fact is, that many are led into error by the use of the word school;—it conveys to them no other idea than that of a school as existing in civilized nations, the room furnished with benches, the pupils sitting in silence and order, and the master presiding and hearing lessons recited. But it should be remembered lessons recited. But it should be remembered that a school among savages is, or ought to be, a very different thing; it should rather assume the form of the workshop than the quiet room; it should be carried on in the fields as much as in the house,—it should be the scene for acquiring useful arts. There is no use in teaching people to read, if they are to have no intelligible books when they have learned, nor to write, if they when they have learned, nor to write, if they have no ideas to communicate. If savages are to be collected into school-rooms, as in civilized ntries, it would be better to give them in gible oral instruction than to teach the telligible oral inst the spelling-book.

How much time, spent in this way, does the Reviewer suppose, would enable "barbarians" to read and understand books? We strongly suspect, that they must be taught the art of to gain ideas by reading, books must be put into their hands, which will not be " intelligible " to them without study; and by studying what was before unintelligible, they must become able to understand it. The Reviewer concedes the propriety of this course, on another page.

We do not object to the attempt to teach say ages to read, if they can be made to understand books when they have learned. It is no sible that an intelligent person not yet civilized might, with considerable care and explanation, he made to comprehend a simple moral tale, or i chapter in natural history, if properly rea lered in his own language; he might perhap advance far enough in hend some of the practical questions

This is the very course which the missions ries are pursuing; simplifying their books more increasing acquaintance with the native mind shows what degree of simplicity is necessary.

But enough of theory. Let us look at his proof that the "experiment" has " failed." In the volume of " The Missionary Herald" for 1933, the editor gives a summary of the re-sults brought about by the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands up to that time; the correct-ness of which we have no reason to doubt. He

ates,

That the language of the Sandwich Islands "That the language of the Sandwich Islands has been reduced to writing,—that printing presses have been put into operation upon the islands,—that the New Testament and some parts of the Old, and a number of other small but important works, have been printed in the native language,—that some hundreds of schools have been instructed by native masters,—that many thousands, (more than 50,000 in all we believe) of the natives have been taught to read and not a few to write,—that a considerable portion of the highest chiefs and some hundreds of the common people belong to the Christian. of the common people belong to the Christian church,—that the influence of the government has been decidedly on the side of piety,—that large buildings have been erected by the natives for the worship of God at the several missionary stations, in which large congregations assemble on the Sabbath,—that the cause of temperature has made great progress,—and that perance has made great progress,—and that indeed a great and wonderful change has been

As an offset to all this, he says, that the natives understand "little or nothing---of the va-rious works prepared for them." As a general rule, granted, Secondly, that the instruction given by native teachers "does not amount to much." Granted. Thirdly, that the more the nissionaries become acquainted with this people, the less they are disposed to trust their professions of piety. Granted. Finally, that ince the death of the chiefs, by whose influence the mission had been sustained, there had been and the destinies of eternity presented to the a great falling off from the schools and congremind." The very thought of calling "an ungations, from the observance of the Sabbath and

jority-of the twelve thousand, probably, who him to name an instance. had associated themselves as friends of good morals,-have gone back to their old habits, morning cloud. And this is the of the enterprise!" "Yes, the failure of the must I live, in order to please him? have I ever enterprise," though thousands were still in the that our "report" was correct. How he could offended him? and how shall I be reconciled to schools, learning something, if 'not much;' though a high school for the instruction of native teachers was 'struggling into existence;' though hundreds were still members of Christian churches in regular standing; and though the state of morals, among natives and foreign residents, bad as it was, was far better then at their arrival! Will the Reviewer tell us, where, since the days of Socinus, Unitarians have effected so much enduring good for any heathen nation, as this mission had accomplished for the Sandwich Islanders at the time of its pretended "failure?" But what is the state of this mission that ha

failed," a year after its " failure?" From a great care at the Islands, used in preparing the Report of the Board for 1835, it appears that and Wisner, had been. there are in schools under the immediate instruction of members of the mission, 1847 schol ars; viz. 744 men, 493 women, and 610 children; scholars attending to reading, writing, geography and arithmetic, 1467; average numher of Subbath School Scholars, 2190. It apswered, if at all, as philosophy could then an- pears, too, that the present number of native nembers of churches is 747; that during the year ending June 1834, the number added to the churches was 124; suspended 14; restored, them, is only a new edition of that mentioned 13; excommunicated, 5; died, 5; removed to other churches. 20: Christian marriages celenear the water again, till he had first learned to brated, 1125. The number of pupils in the High School for native teachers is 68. The self supported native schools, in which some 50,000 were taught to read, have generally done all that they are competent to do. This Hgh School must furnish teachers better qualified learn their language by daily use, only four who can teach these readers to understand what they read. The same object is promoted by the instruction of 1847 pupils by the mission not think them very consurable in beginning to ries themselves. The number of copies of rarious works issued from the press in the natve tant parts. His second objection is, that the language, is 859,800; containing \$6,640,200

The mission has been in operation about 56 Thirdly, it seems, the missionaries were teen years; and because it has done no mere, wrong in establishing schools for teaching the it is pronounced a "failure." Verily, the nan must have most exalted ideas of what Orthocox efficiency ought to be! If all this, accomplishblunder, truly. Reading schools, we suppose, ed in so short a time, among such a people, sarrounded by such obstacles, is a " Milure," want success! How long, in his opinion, ought it to take an orthodox mission, to establish firmly and liffuse universally all the blessings of Christianity and civilization among a nation of barberians? How long does it take a Unitarian nis-How long would it take on his plan of beginning by teaching the "useful arts," and

SUSPENSION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The doctrine has been adopted at the Oberlin College Institute, and maintained in public ad-lresses in that vicinity, that no more missionaege in that vicinity, that no more missiona-ought to go from this country to the hea-, till the churches are purified from the sin then, till the churches are purified from the sin of slavery. We have the names of some, who have maintained this doctrine in public. Can

any one tell us, what the friends of that institu-tion at New York think on this subject? We think an immediate attention to the sub-ject desirable. If that Institution and its friends are to be arrayed against the continuance of missionary effort, the sooner we know it, the better, for the cause of missions. If this error is embraced and propogated by a few students only, and is not held by the Faculty, the sooner we know it the better for Oberlin.—Boston Rec.

The above paragraph we read several weeks are in the Boston Recorder. We did not otice it at the time, because we supposed it as a mere Tracyism, founded on the report of one person that would be about as difficult to dentify as the author of Junius. One of the Professors in Oberlin has written to the Editor of the Recorder, and repelled the charge so as Oberlin is concerned, and invited Mr. Tri (such is the name of the Editor of the Record so far such is the name of the Editor of the Recorder) or efresh his Christian feelings at one of their nthly concerts for the conversion of the rld. We allude to this matter at this time to world. We presume the report originated from an address delivered in this place on the eve ning of last 4th of July, in which the speake ng of last 4th of July, in which the speaker ideavored to prove that Foreign missions had not been prospered as in other ages of the church, and adduced as a reason that the church refused in her highest judicatory to testify against trafficking in the bodies and souls of men, for whom Christ died. That she received the wages which accrues in the south, from convert the heathen of another continent-The speaker said that such things were inconsistency and sin, and that God would not prosper missions carried on by a church involved in such guilt. In proof of this position the speaker instanced the history of missions, the frequent deaths of Secretaries of the Board at Home and deaths of Secretaries of the Board at Home and missionaries abroad, to show that God had a con-troversy with the foreign missionary Board, for neglecting the enslaved heathen in our own lands. The same argument was advanced by Rev. Mr. Washburn, Missionary of the Board to the Ar. Washburn, Missionary of the Board to the Ar-kansas Indians, in our church last Sabbath. He stated God had made it manifest to the Ameri-can churches that they were guilty in neglect-ing the Indians, by withholding in a measure success from missions sent abroad for the con-version of the heathen, or by bestowing compur-atively more success on missions sent to the In-dians; and he stated in proof of this position that the number of converts among the tribes of American Indians exceeded that of foreign con-verts by more than one hundred, although the verts by more than one hundred, although the number of missionaries abroad and the facilities for preaching the gospel to them were congreater

siderably greater.

Now we say let us urge forward foreign missions by all the means in our power, but let us not neglect the poor and destitute at home. If God has measurably withheld his blessing because we have neglected the Indians; will he not add his curse, if we neglect, and oppress, and refuse justice to the black man.

In relation to the closing intimation, that "if these views are not held by the faculty, the sooner we know it the better for Oberlin,"—we wanness the agreement the second of t

suppose the expression must have grown out of Mr. Tracy's connection as editor for the Massachusetts Association. It would be at least immodest to intimate what every one knows is not the fact, that the prosperity of the Oberlin In-stitute, would depend, in any way, on the edi-tor of the Recorder.—Ohio Obs.

1. If the second sentence from the Observer not slanderous, the Editor must be able to name some one instance, at least, in our editorial life, in which we have made assertions "on

instructed savage" to the contemplation of such | good morals generally; and that a great ma- | found difficult to identify. We would thank | claim to land east of the Mississippi; but how

2. If our assertion rested on doubtful authority before, it does not now. It is confirmed, in and their goodness hast passed away like a all important respects, by Mr. James B. Walk-" failure er, Editor of the Ohio Observer, in the article before us. It appears, from this very statement, concerning our article as he says " suppose " he did, while he knew it to be true, as appears from his own statement, we leave for him to explain .- It may be proper to say, that the addresses,-for there were two-were delivered by young men who came from Oberlin to deliver them, at the invitation of this same Mr. Walker; and that their language was even stronger than he represents it to have been. One of them said that he had contemplated a foreign mission; but he should not dare to go, -he would not venture his life, till the sin of slavery was wiped from the American churches. t seems, from what Mr. Walker admits, that the speaker was afraid of being smitten with report of more than 360 pages, drawn up with the "curse" of God, as, he would have us understand, Munson and Lyman, Evarts, Cornelius

3. Mr. Walker " alludes to the matter just at this time," evidently, because he thinks he can make some excuse out of Mr. Washburn's ser-

the N. Y. Evangelist.

We shall probably have reason to say more on this subject, at another time.

THE CHEROKEES.

The Armerican Presbyterian, printed at Nashille, Oct. 6, has an article of about four columns, from Rev. J. S. Schermerhorn, giving the reasons why a treaty is not made with the Cherokees, for the removal of the whole nation across the Mississippi. He attributes the whole difficulty to certain men, some of whom "received some education at the early mission schools," and their associates. Through their influence, he tells us, in 1817, the Cherokees agreed to change their form of government, substituting for herelitary chiefs and warriors, a standing committee to be elected once in two years. By thus makng the government elective, we are told "the signing few wrested the whole power and authority out of the hands of the chiefs and warriors, who had hitherto constituted the council of the nation, and placed it in the hands of a committee of thirteen. Even the annuity, which had always been paid to the chiefs, who distributed it among the people, was now placed into the hands of this co the committee expended for various public ob- admitted by the nation as citizens, and elected gradually preparing their minds for the use of jects; principally, the support of schools. He to office. This, it seems, the government of goes on: -" As far as I can learn, from that the United States practically concedes; for we day to this, there has been no more division of are told, "it is for the Government of the Unithe annuity among the people, except what hule was taken after General Jackson ordered it to be paid out to the heads of families. In determine what other measures it will be proper consequence of the address and management of to take in reference to these reservees and enthis same set of men, however, but few were brave enough to receive this money." true. "Few were brave enough" to go fifty or an hundred miles, or even more, to receive -we forget exactly how much, but certainly less than a dollar, --- we believe, about fifty or sixty cents. But this is not the worst. "Until the passage of an act by Congress in 1834, directing the voice of the nation in council assembled to be taken, whether their annuity should be paid to the heads of families, to the chiefs, or in what manner it should be disposed of, the Cherokee annuity accumulated and continued on hand: and at last, the people voted it by an almost unanimous voice, into the hands of these same men."-Abominable! To vote, that the an nuity due to the nation should be paid to the officers whom the nation had elected to receive it! It doubtless shows the dangerous influence of these men who had "received some educa But this is not all. It seems that these dan-

gerous men are not to be counted as belonging to the nation. In 1817, a treaty was made, it equence of which some emigrated beyond the Mississippi.

All those who enrolled for emigration, and

received the provisions made for them be Treaty, signed the following Article: "We, whose names are hereunto signe ledge to have voluntarily enrolled our selves as emigrants for the Arkansas country, and to have received in consequence thereof the several articles annexed to our names, of the United States' Agent for the Cherokee Na-, in consideration of which we do this day equish all our right, title and claim to all the lands lying within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, East of the Mississippi, for land given to us on the Arkansas and White rivers, according to the limits and boundaries stipulated in the late Treaty with the Cherokees, concluded on the 5th day of July, 1817, between the commissioners of the United States, and the chiefs, head men and warriors of the Cherokee

The stipulations in favor of the emigrants by this Treaty, were received and receipted as above stated, by one thousand and twenty-seven souls, who, notwithstanding all this, never re-moved, but continued from that day to this in this country; some of whom have, and do still, exercise power and authority in the nation, and are at present most hostile to the proposed Treaty.

In this view of the subject, I ask what right

have they and their descendants, in the present Cherokee country, East, or to exercise power and authority here? Certainly none; by their own voluntary acts, they have excluded themselves, and they have no reason to expect that the United States will pay them twice for their rights to these lands, nor permit them any longer to meddle with this matter, if they continue to persevere in the course they have adopted.

What of all that? The United States had the land they bargained for, and for which they paid. If, afterwards, some who intended to remove changed their minds, and the nation east of the Mississippi sold or gave them land to live on, they had an undoubted right so to do. It was an affair of their own, altogether. The right of men to be "in the present Cherokee country," and to have land there, depends on the sent of the Cherokee nation. Their right "to exercise power there" depends on their being elected to office. " By their own volunthe report of some person" whom it has been tary acts," they bargained away their existing

does it appear that they bargained away all the claim they ever might have, for all future time? The United States are not asked to " pay twice" for " these lands." They have paid once for other lands, and have received them. If they want " these lands," they must pay for them; even if they happen to belong to men of whom they bought other lands some years ago.

" Article 2. The United States agree to pay according to the stipulations contained in the Freaty of the eighth of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen, for all improvements for land lying within the country ceded by the Cher-okees, which add real value to the land, and do okees, which add real value to the land, and do agree to allow a reservation of six hundred and forty acres to each head of any Indian family residing within the ceded territory, those enrolled for the Arkansus excepted, who chose to become citizens of the United States, in the manner stimulated in said tensil.

Cherokee Agent for reservations. This Treaty also makes provision for reservations in fee sim-ple to thirty-one individuals whose names are exed to the Treaty.

Article 3. It is also undersood and agreed

y the contracting parties, that a reservation in make some excuse out of Mr. Washburn's sermon. We confess our inability to see that the arguments are the same. At any rate, the Rev. Cephas Washburn is not afraid to "venture his life," by acting as a missionary of the Am. Board.

4. "In relation to the closing intimation" of the Observer, we have only to say, that he has our full permission to write as much about us in that style, as he can without injury to himself. The main thought should be credited to fee simple of six hundred and forty acres square ting the Agent of the Cherokee Nation, within six

> Under this treaty, the writer says: "The reservees could not obtain their reservations without an express stipulation on their part, of which they are about to be placed. A residing permanently on the same; and of course separating themselves from the Cherokee Nation and becoming subject to the laws of the States bers. A political opposition to Pois where they resided." To prove this, he quotes ready commenced; and the same men notices, sent to the agent at the time. John Gunter says," It is my intention to reside," &c. cide whether it shall have their support George Lowry, Lewis Ross, Edward Gunter, John Ross, all use the same words, which are the words of the treaty-" It is my intention to spirit infect our religious movem reside," &c. Now, cannot Mr. Schermerhorn see, that this declaration of their intention at the time was not an "express stipulation" to reside there for life? Why, if the "reservee" was to be imprisoned for life on his reservation, did not the treaty require an express promise to that effect, and not a mere declaration that he then intended to reside there? There was no violation of this treaty, when these "reservees" sold out their reservations, removed into the country mittee." True: and which the Cherokee nation still retained, wer ted States, and the Legislatures of the several states, who are interested in this question, to rolled emigrants, if they do not speedily accept of the liberal propositions offered them for a treaty." The general government, then, are making "liberal propositions" to these very men, who, we are told, have no right to be in the nation. The true difficulty is, that these Indians who have "received some education." and for their superior talents, knowledge and integrity, are elected by the people to rule over them, are not so easily cheated out of their land. as the "common Indians;" and therefore it is

THE "NATIVE AMERICAN" PARTY.

Native Americans.—We have given place in our columns to two articles, issuing from a body of men in New-York, who are justly slarmed at the progress making by ignorant foreigners in our offices and elections. Both these writings proceed from the same body of men. One bears date July 10, and appears to be a declaration of principles and objects, in which opposition to Popery bears a principal feature. The other was issued very recently, and is silent on the subject of Popery.

ture. The other was issued very recently, and is silent on the subject of Pepery.

As the city of New-York is the great focus of this ignorant foreign influence—the spot where the clubs of an Irish rabble have broken the heads of unarmed American voters at the polls—it is the spot where reform should commence. We hope that the "Native Americans" will consider their responsibilities as originators of this party, and exhibit that firmness and unflinching perseverance which alone can give seninflinching perseverance which alone can give :

We therefore declare to you, and to the world, hat the objects which we, as a new party, seek to ecomplish, are mainly these two:

First: Such an alteration in the Naturalization

First: Such an alteration in the Naturalization Laws, as to require all foreigners who shall come to this country with a view to make it their permanent residence, to declare upon oath within one year after their arrival, their attachment to the Constitution, and that it is their intention to become citizens of the United States: and that after such declaration shall be made, they shall evince the sincerity and soundness of their principles and intentions, by a due observance of the constitution and laws for a much longer period than five years, before they shall be admited to citizenship; and we are of opinion that twenty-one years' probation should be required.

Secondly: To oppose the elevation of foreigners to office.

Res.
The necessity and propriety of accomplishing these bjects are manifest from the following facts:

1st. That almost the whole body of emigrants to

But this is not all. The treaty of 1829 pro-

Under this Article, and Article 8th of the for-mer Treaties, three hundred and eleven heads of families entered their names in the office of

for whom they are intended, shall notify in wrimonths after the ratification of this Treaty, that it is their intention to continue to reside permanently on the land reserved."

proposed to "take measures" "in reference to"

The Long Island Star, of the 29th ult. connins an "Address of the Convention of the Native American Democratic Association of New-York, to the People of the United States;" also, a circular of the "Native American Democratic Association," at New-York; also, the following editorial notices.

the good work.

Brooklyn, a young city which always sympathises with New-York, is, we trust, going forward with un-finching steadiness in this work of reform. "Meas-ures in preference to Men" appears to be their ob-ject, and may they succeed.

A BOLD STAND TAKEN !! - The following are the main points in an Address of the Native American Democrats of Kings' county, which bears the signatures of about fifty citizens of Brooklyn. Success to

1st. That almost the whole body of emigrants to this country for some years past, and at present, are persons attached to the Roman Catholic church.

2nd. That all the Bishops and Priests of that Church, in this, as in all other countries, are appointed by the Pope, and under his direction and control.

2d. That Religion and Politics are inseparably united in the published creeds and standard works of the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope claiming to be the Supreme Ruler of both Church and State—King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and to have the rightful authority to forgive all sins, and to absolve the members of his church from their oath of alle-

ace to any government which wi

4th. That there now exists in Euron of foreigners, under the name St. Leopold Association." who holic Religion, doctrine, pracing the above principles, members to pray for the "Unity of (the Holy Alliance,) and the fi

5th. That these Miss nd in gross ignorance; and as being "TOO FREE, success to the exercise right; saying that we will We are ready to vote for the e

persons not born in the United such as are already naturalize and from the polls. We would cause so many of them are Ro but on general grounds. General not educated under our in enter into the spirit of them as i is better to be without the public those who would make safe citizens mit the whole. No man's rights wo vaded; for if persons of foreign birt to live among us on such terr away. The question is one wh the United States have a perfect ri as they shall deem expedient. unfavorably of Roman Catholic infl one; but we also think that there classes of immigrants from Eu fluence, in proportion to their nu ly bad. In former times, it may have pedient to risk these evils, for couraging immigration; but we think it expedient now.

Yet we have copied these no o warn the churches of the difficult situa opposition to Popery is a religious nt on the churches,-or rathe bers of the churches, will be called upo there is some danger that sectari mingle with our polities, and pol ticians will preach to us against Poper sake of getting votes, and will en the churches embrace their political religious duty, and cultivate their po spirit as if it were the Spirit of Chri shall be made to go to the polls a zealots, and to church as party politic our opposition to Poperv catches

Opposition to Popery must not be also on account of these dangers, but must be ducted with increased watchfulness own spirits. It may be our duty, to you the party forming in New York. But it it will certainly be our duty to see that in a right spirit, and to guard again our minds to the guidance of no gogues, lay or clerical, who will be sur that party, as they do every other, as a promises to be successful.

REV. MR. HALE AND DARTMOUTH —The ejection of the Rev. Mr. been represented to our readers facts have been now for some to public, and have neither been den uated. The following statement for tian Register (Unitarian) places Trustees of Dartmonth College deference to public opinion, to

own defence.
"Mr. Prentiss,—As conside has been excited by the removal Hale from office, it is well that all stances of the case should be clear That he was dismissed solely beca Episcopalian, no one pretends to

We copy the preceding from printed at New-York, "Mr. Pres Unitarian, and Editor of a very a political paper, at Keene, N. H. Prof. B was selected by the Medical Profe of professorships. Several new will be created, in one of which of Prof. Hale's will be included corship was therefore abolish left with only his original apname appears accordingly in th Catalogue of the College, just Oliver, who is also an Episcop tains the office he has held for s It is a strange assertion, that the faing an Episcopalian should be, not ut the sole cause, of the "ejec Hale, while it has no effect w collegiate relations of Professor Oliv region of Dartmouth College, the tives, and trustworthiness of thes are so well and generally underst denial is thought to be called for.

NICETIES OF LANGUAGE. - A few v he Editor of the Christian Secreta foreign missionary operations were occupy the minds of the churches by far too great, when compared with presented upon our own continen brought upon him an attack for d foreign missions. In a subsequent replied, -" We solemnly appeal, and the judgment of all who are all both sides, whether an opinion th tively, too little is done for Home Missions, and that these are too li prayer, is sufficient ground on wh us to the world and the church, with these efforts of piety." But a do. He was still thought guilty of foreign missions. In his last p "it appears highly probable, that of words by us used been inve have read, by far too little was g little felt for H. Missions, who what was given and felt for F. Mis

would have been excitedwe why it would not have

we can see the difference. good as to see the end of a se so good as to see the end of a si y judge of a man's meani first of the sentences above get to the words "too great, elves "if it is too great," it less; and then they feel one should propose to do less ions; and then they are under keeping their opinion concern or confessing their sin in gett hout a cause, — which is dis-ling the last sentence from t they come to the word d alarms none of the fri

le story constitutes a good to be found in Blair. ought, in justice to all paremark concerning the la the Secretary. Those compts them to do less for oming to the words "too paraged to correct the fat liminution of that which and covetousness would the error after finishing

COLLEGE. - The Rev. nampton, it is said, has be dent of Hamilton College, Co. of S. E. Dwight resigner

uid," too, that the Rev. Leons w Haven, Ct. is elected to the New Haven, Ut. is elected to the ther like things are "said," this this very uncertain. It was "s lewspapers, lately, that a cert inted for an installation. We us not to copy the notice, as He was finally vet fixed. eek from that day. It was too, that Rev. Mr. Adams, elected Professor at Andol an to feel unpleasantly, becau ld whether he would accept on by the Trustees had not by the Board of Visiters. Son was "said," in the papers, w of Music had hired the Feder and that a number of gentle he use of it on Sundays for rch; when in fact the Acad refusal of it for a given time ication of such statements, wh would ever be hired, or the ed. We abstained from

ort, at the request of the geves. Finally, so many things are eeu done, which have not b any which are not likely to have grown very suspicious sting on unknown authority. rm, if editors generally ulous in this matter

the Synod of Virginia, the Rev. Agent of the Assembly's Board of of Virginia and North Caroli tion of the State, at the 000 souls. Of these about 500 al Christian denominati It was not supposed that so the gospel regularly—but it y would. There are in Virgi they mould. There are in Vir professors of religion, connected has of the church of Christ. Lea-are not professors of religion. are adults, living, as there is re-thout God in the world, and I

e well informed reader will see em, ought to be done; and yet eding, free from difficulty.

ENTAL CHURCH .- A " Plat enen of not a little notoricty, nal Presbyterian Church of Not

ted volunteers from the United Texas against Santa Anna. Acc Mey are going from New Orleans rally. New York ting is called for aiding I inties in land are offered. We of slavery in Texas is at the ilty. We feel little sympath by be, that the U. S. gove puble by this affair

that Santa Anna has called o nd other Indians to attack Texas a has called on our govern c'es are more to be dread It is supposed that they can envalvy into the field. They are the

8.-At the Board of Alders committee to whom we ances against the erection he 12th inst. be assigned, agree the remonstrants, for

er the Circus goes into operation cinity will be able to sell his h as it would have brought a n nebody, before Thursday, the de the amount of loss, thus i We say nothing of the influ on the morals of boys; for, eptible of being moved by , it is understood already.

DEPENDENT PRESS .- This is the per, of good size and respectable aced at New York, by Mr. Origen four readers remember him, as a rewdness, boldness and energy the Anti-Universalist, afterwards th in this city.

he way-of independence, - not n der in particular, - Professor Hopkis College, says in the Quarterly Obsertes as much independence to agranda when they are right, as to of

why it would not have amount-

the United States,

naturalized, from

see the difference. as to see the end of a sentence, of a man's meaning. he sentences above que words "too great," they if it is too great," it ought and then they feel vexed. propose to do less for forthey are under the neting their principle education of () leave the child church almost and in their corrections. heir opinion concerning his ing their sin in getting ofuse,-which is disagreealast sentence from the Seccomplain of our g come to the words "too n American enti then we ought to do more; arns none of the friends of te for the exclusi-

bund in Blair.

We would do it, , in justice to all parties, to m are Roman C inds. Generally, k concerning the language our institution Secretary. Those whose of them as is desirable sthem to do less for foreign g to the words "too great," ut the public serv e safe citizens, than to d to correct the faulty proman's rights would be tion of that which is called ad covetousness would forbid of foreign birth do n e error after finishing the sensuch terms, they can is one which the pe

e a perfect right to d College.-The Rev. Dr. Per expedient. We think on, it is said, has been ap-of Hamilton College, Clinton, S. E. Dwight resigned. Catholic influence nk that there are o from Europe, whose on that the Rev. Leonard Ba to their numbers, is

en, Ct. is elected to that office.

es, it may have been te things are "said," the truth evils, for the sake of ncertain. It was "mid" in n; but we think it i rs, lately, that a certain day an installation. We received minister to be installed, re of the difficult situation to copy the notice, as the day to be placed. A religi He was finally installed a religious duty, inc that day. It was "said," or rather, on their at Rev. Mr. Adams, of this sition to Popery is Professor at Andover, and the same men, the me el unpleasantly, because they will be called upon to ether he would accept; when ve their support. Hen Trustees had not yet been that sectarian zeal m Board of Visiters. Some months es, and political p said," in the papers, that the is inovements; that; e had hired the Federal Street against Popery, for the hat a number of gentlemen had will endeavor to ma eir political party, as hen in fact the Academy had rate their political par al of it for a given time, and it irit of Christ; that ; and the more doubtful because of the polls as sectari of such statements, whether the s party politicians. ever be hired, or the church y catches this spir We abstained from publishing t the request of the gentlemen nally so many things are " said " gers, but must be con-watchfulness over ou lone, which have not been done, which are not likely to be done. our duty, to vote with grown very suspicious of statew York. But if we'de on unknown authority. It would

editors generally would grow guard against subje ance of political der who will be sure to join very other, as soon as and of Virginia, the Rev. James M. the Assembly's Board of Missions, rginia and North Carolina, said:-D DARTMOUTH COLLEGE Rev. Mr. Hale, as it has of the State, at the last census, Of these about 500,000 have, readers, is an exam been denied nor tement from the Chris n) places the matter reditable a light, that rofessors of religion. Of these, i, living, as there is reason to be-in the world, and hastening to College are bound, on, to speak in the

duty to see that we do

considerable disc be removal of Profes well that all the circu ald be clearly known

pretends to deny," &c

ng from the Churchi

" Mr. Prentise" of a very anti-orth

dedical Professors, as

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re abolished, and he wariginal appointment. His

lingly in the last annual ego, just published. Do an Episcopalian, still re-

held for several year , that the fact of his be

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effect whatever on the Professor Oliver. In the College, the origin, mo as of these accust

ally understood, that a

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last paper, he says,

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been inverted, so as to was given, and too for F. Missions, little

or Home and Dome

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eral new professors

College, with a salar ear, -so small, becar rship were so few

IONAL CHURCHES IN NEW YORK ion to the Circular on our first informed reader will see that the good mportant relations. Something, ought to be done; and yet we see no ng, free from difficulty.

been drawn up, and approved by cersen of not a little notoriety, " for the al Presbyterian Church of North Ameri--but we will not ask any questions

olunteers from the United States, to against Santa Anna. Accounts state te going from New Orleans, the south generally, New York, and even in meeting is called for aiding Texas. Imslavery in Texas is at the bottom of We feel little sympathy for either e, that the U. S. government will be

anta Anna has called on the Co-

against the erection of a Cirtreet, reported that Thursist be assigned, agreeably to the remonstrants, for a hearing of

us goes into operation, nobody ty will be able to sell his house for t would have brought a month ago. before Thursday, the 12th inst. nt of loss, thus inflicted upsof real estate in that part of the y nothing of the influence of the the morals of boys; for, among peode of being moved by such argut is understood already.

DENT PRESS .- This is the title of a size and respectable execution. New York, by Mr. Origen Bachelder. ar readers remember him, as a man of con-drewdness, boldness and energy, who once Anti-Universalist, afterwards the Christian a this city.

ve been excited-and we when they are wrong. A most excellent remark, as true as can be, and exceedingly well timed

The Poetical Works of Mrs. Felicia Hemans, plete in one volume. With a Critical Preface, Philadelphia, T. T. Ashe. 1835. pp, 361 8vo. The mechanical execution, for those who like so

fine type, is good. The poetry, every body knows, is excellent. The preface contains some just and important thoughts, which are not so common as they should be. It ought to be studied, especially by those who intend to be poets. We hope to give a more particular notice hereafter.

be found accounts of several more mobs, against persons whom Public Opinion had pronounced to be of bad character. The Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist condemns the late mob in this city, because, he says, Garrison was not a person of bad character: just as if it would be right to mob him, if his character were bad. We protest against this doctrine. If Garrison had committed as many murders as he has published libels, it would be no excuse for a mob, The notion that the justifiableness of mobs depends at all on the character of the person mobbed, or on Public Opinion concerning him, must be put down, or mobs will continue.

DEGRADATION OF THE PRESS .- Much is said of e degraded condition of the political press. But after all, it is a rule among political editors, not to admit into their papers, anonymous attacks on each other. An editor is a known individual; and they require those who would attack his character, to place nemselves on equal ground, by giving their names. A part only of the political papers are so degraded as to violate this rale habitually and without excuse

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT UTICA .- We ive read several long articles on this subject; but nothing worthy of confidence, which gives very different views of it from those in our last

FATHERLESS AND WIDOWS' SOCIETY. The following notice was accidentally mislaid. We now make what atonement we can, by giving it a conspicuous insertion.

a conspicuous insertion.

Any donations to the Futherless and Widows' Society will be thankfully received, and may be paid to the Rev. Lucius Bolles, DD. at No. 17, Joy's Buildings, or to the Rev. Mr. Blagden, No. 21, Sheafe Street, or to Mr. Daniel Griggs, No. 12, Long Wharf.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. We know not what we can do to promote the circulation of the Eighth Report, better than to publish the following letter, just received from the Corresponding Secretary.

ponding Secretary.

Montreal, L. C. Oct. 27, 1835.

My Dear Sira,—As you were so kind as to publish the Circular concerning the Eighth Report of the American Temperature Society, it may be interesting to you and your readers to learn something concerning its circulation. Three editions had been published in the pamillar force, and most of them mut into circular. phlet form, and most of them put into circula-tion before I left Boston. The Executive Com-mittee of the New York State Society have con-cluded to print and circulate 400,000 copies in that state, that will be about one to each family in the state. And to such a state of perfection have they brought the art of printing, that they can furnish it printed on a single sheet at \$7 per thousand. If the friends of Temperance in each state would take measures to put a copy of it into each family, immense good would be done to mankind. A distinguished gentleman has made an offer of 500,000 copies of this Report, to the Southern Temperance Convention, which is to meet at Fayettville, N. C. in November, for distribution in the Southern States; giving them the liberty to make any changes in twhich they may think will render it more it which they may think will render it more useful to that portion of the country. A few individuals have agreed to put a copy of it into every Protestant family, that is disposed to receive it, in Lower Canada. It is hoped also that the same may be done by other individuals for Lower Canada.

that the same may be done by other individuals for Upper Canada. A member of the Provincial Parliament has agreed to translate it into French for the use of the French population. We have had three very interesting Temperance meetings in this place, and about one hundred pounds have been subscribed to circulate the Report, and other Temperance publications. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has been here, and led some to doubt whether Temperance Societies are allowed by the Bible, or whether good Episcopalians can lawfully encourage them. But I hope, that, when they have read the speeches of the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chester, the Hon, and Rev. Baptist W. Noel and others, before the British & Foreign Temperance Society, their difficulties will be removed. Should all the Bishops and church members in the world cease to use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and cease to provide it for selves. So long as Satan can induce professors of religion to make and furnish the poison to the drunk by others, he will induce others to the drunk by others, he will induce others to the stand perish. But when church members shall all withdraw from this work of death, and leave it in the hands of those only who have Satan's mark on their foreheads, then may we hope that the world's deliverance draweth nigh. The universal circulation of the Eighth Report of the American Temperance Society, we think adapted to produce this desirable result. And if you, Mr. Editor, will in your own way, call the attention of the community to this subject, you will we believe promote extensively the good of mankind. One thousand dollars at Santa Anna has called on the Coder Indians to attack Texas, and that called on our government to interfere. So are more to be dreaded than the estapposed that they can easily bring into the field. They are the Bedouin field f

sons. In what way, with the same means, could greater good be done to the human family? Lord Gosford, the new Governor of Lower Canada, and the commissioners from England to inquire into the state of things in this Province, have just arrived. The Province Particles of the country of the co

Province, have just arrived. The Province Parliament open their session at Quebec tomorrow; and I expect, if the Lord will, to start, with some of the members, this evening, for that place.

J. Edwards, Cor. Sec. Am. Temp. Soc.
P. S. They are now forming Societies here, on the plan of abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of all inloxicaling liquor. They begin to perceive, as do others pretty generally, that this, on the part of all friends of Temperance, is one of the "suilable ways" of discountenancing the use of ardent spirit "throughout the community."

countenancing the use of ardent spirit "throughout the community."
Intoxicating liquor in any form, as a beverage,
is hurtful to the bodies and souls of men; and
abstinence from the use of it is the only way in
which drunkards can be reformed, or intemperance be removed from the world. Let all
adopt this plan, and while they will promote
their own good, they will cause drunkenness
and all its evils universally to cease.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIANS AND ABOLITIONISM.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIANS AND ABOLITIONISM.—
The Synod of West-Tennesse, at their late aceting, adopted the following:
"Synod, in view of the agitations which, on he subject of abolitionism, are at present, in some sections of our country, not only disturbing civil associations, but also alienating the affections of brethren of the same common Saviour:

our :
Resolved, That while we utterly disclaim ar Resolved, That while we utterly disclaim any disposition or design to interfere with this subject in any of its civil or political hearings, as incompatible with our offices, labors, and relations as ministers and ruling elders in the Church, yet in view of our own sense of responsibility as office-bearers in the house of God, we cannot forbear to express our entire disapprobation of the plans and operations of Abolition and all Anti-Slavery Societies, whose object is the immediate, indiscriminate or unconditional emancipation of slaves, as subversive of the peace and well being of our common country, and of the best interests of our heloved

To the Synod of Virginia, the following Re-

To the Synod of Virginia, the following Report was made:

"The committee to whom were referred the Resolutions of the Winchester Presbytery, and the Presmble and Resolution of Hanover Presbytery, &c. have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and respectfully report, that in their judgment, the following Resolutions are necessary and proper to be adopted by the Synod at the present time.

Whereas the publications and proceedings of certain organized associations, commonly called Anti-Slavery or Abolition Societies, which have arisen in some parts of our land, have greatly disturbed, and are still greatly disturbing, the peace of the church and of the country; and the Synod of Virginia deem it a solemn duty, which they owe to themselves, and to the community, to declare their sentiments upon the subject: therefore,
Resolved unanimously, that we consider the dogma fiercely promolgated by said associations—

the subject: therefore,
Resolved unanimously, that we consider the dogma fiercely promulgated by said associations—that slavery, as it actually exists in our slave-holding States, is necessarily sinful, and ought to be immediately abolished, and the conclusions which naturally follow from that dogma, as directly and palpably, contrary to the plainest principles of common sense, and common humanity, and to the clearest authority of the word of God.

2. Resolved unanimously, that in the deliberate judgment of the Synod, it is the duty of all ministers of the Gospel to follow the example of our Lord and Saviour and of his Apostles in similar circumstances, in abstaining from all interference with the state of slavery, as established amongst us by the Commonwealth, and confining themselves strictly to their proper province of inculcating upon masters and slaves, the duties enjoined upon them respectively in the sacred Scriptures, which must tend immediately to restore the whole world to that state of holy happiness, which is the carnest desire of every Christian heart.

The S. R. Telegraph informs us, that "the above preamble and resolutions having been severally read, and adopted by paragraphs, the Moderator asked and obtained leave to vote with the Synod on the adoption of the entirereport. The question being put, it was unanimously adopted, every member, it is believed, giving it a hearty response."

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- A letter received at the Missionary Rooms, dated Honolulu, June 26, 1835.

the kindest treatment from all on board, arrived here on the 6th of June, was welcomed by us, and by the rulers of the Islands. Messrs. Dimond and Hall are located at Honolulu. Mr. Rogers leaves this place for the purpose of managing the press at the High School. Mr. Cours goes with Mr. Lyman te kide, as Mr. Dibble is now placed at the High School.

WESTERN AFRICA.-Intelligence has been re ceived at the Missionary Rooms from Mr. and Mrs. Wilson at Cape Palmas, to June 15. Mr. W. had not entirely recovered from the repeated attacks of the fever, previous to April.

SIBERIA.-Interesting news has been received, and will appear in our next paper.

Foreign.

An arrival at New York has furnished London An arrival at New York has farnished London dates to the first of October.

The most important intelligence is that of continued and increasing troubles in Spain. Madrid was in a state of great alarm. There were difficulties in the cabinet, arising from a jealousy between the partisans of the French and the English. The corps of three thousand men, despatched a few weeks ago by the late Minister at War towards the confines of Andalusia, for the purpose of overawing the armed bodies in the southern provinces, who threatened to march on Madrid, had in place of offering the Andalusians any resistance, adopted their standards, and were on their return towards the capital. This force, which had thus been increased to about fifteen thousands. drawn up, and approved by cering a little notoriety, "for the
shyterian Church of North Ameriat we will not ask any questions
to the use of others, they would, no doubt, be vastget and salutary example, and would set a more
to the use of others, they would, no doubt, be vastget and salutary example, and would set a more
to the use of others, they would, no doubt, be vastget and salutary example, and would set a more
safe and salutary example, and would set a more
safe and salutary example, and would be better
fitted and more abundantly furnished for every
sord work. The fact that many church mendeers from the United States, to
inst Santa Anna. Accounts state
g from New Orleans, the south
g from New Orlean

In particular,—Professor Hopkins, of Willings, says in the Quarterly Observer, that it as much independence to agree with the when they are right, as to oppose them

LATER.-London dates to Oct. 7 have been re-

cived.

The news from Spain is highly important. The seconds appear to manifest ereat confidence in M. The news from Spain is highly important. The people appear to manifest great confidence in M. Mendizabal the Republican Minister, who had organized his ministry. Gen. Alava had accepted the Premiership; Gen. Alandovat, Minister of War, &c. Juntas had submitted and sent in their adhesion, and the Cortes was convoked for the 17th Sept.—Barcelona was perfectly quiet under Gen. Mina, and there was much joy manifested at the new order of things. From France there appears to be nothing said in relation to the disaffection among Ministers. England is more quiet than usual; nothing is said even about Ireland.

Portugal was also quiet.

Lagrand is more quiet than usual; nothing is said even about Ireland.

Portugal was also quiet.

There was considerable speculation in England on the assemblage of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea, and the warlike preparations against the shores of England.

Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, emlarked in the Jupiter, for Calcutta, and sailed on the 3d ultimo from Portsmouth.

The London times announces that measures for the establishment of ateam communication with India are in progress with renewed activity. Agencies or depote are about to be formed at Alexandria, Caire and Suez, and the operations on this part of the route are expected to be complete by the end of the present year. Shipments of machinery, &c. for the rail-road across the desent, are going on with great activity. This portion of the route, 80 miles, is to be traversed in eight hours.—Com. Gaz.

Venzuela. The London papers publish a convention entered into between the governments of Great Britain and Venezoale, bushelichted.

nettered into between the governments of Great Brit-ian and Venezaela, by which the independence of the latter government is acknowledged, and the terms of the treaty of 1825, entered into between Great Britain and the state of Columbia, of which the provinces of Venezuela then formed a part are mutually adopted and confirmed. and confirmed.

Domestic.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The tession closed on Wednesday. Warren Bridge is to be free, after certain bonds to beep it in repair &c. are given in Boston and Charlestown. The revised code has received the Governor's signature; but the mode of doing it has made much talk. The plan was, to pass the several chapters through wo readings, one at a time, and at the end of the session, to pass the whole finally at once, and send it to the Governor for signature. He, in that case, would not lave time to read it, in the five days allowed by the constitution for returning it with objections. Foreseeing this, they voted to send him the several shapters as they were engrossed, for his exjections. Foreseeing this, they voted to send him the several hapters as they were engrossed, for his examination. Last week, he sent a message, requesting them to act upon the chapter relating to imprisonment for debt, and send it to him by itself, so that have the debt without to it, without objecting to the whole oninent for debt, and send it to him by itself, so that he could object to it, without objecting to the whole code. This message was doubtless a departure from the usual course of legislative proceedings; but it was, in the opinion of many eminent jurists, rendered necessary end proper by the previous departure of the two houses.

cessary and proper by the previous departure of the two houses.

The request was not granted. The whole code was enacted and sent to the Governor, who returned it with his signature, and with a message, protesting against the ceurse pursued, which compelled him to destroy the whole code, the whole labor of the session, or to lose his constitutional right, of objecting to an enactment which he did not approve. He chose the latter course, knowing that another legislature will be able to amend the objectionable chapter, before it goes into operation.

His first message produced a great excitement, and many very hard things were said of him; but the general voice, we believe, is now decidedly in his favor.

Mon in Salem.—The meeting assembled as usual on Monday evening, in the Howard-street vestry, for the purpose of holding the Monthly Concert of Frayer for Slaves, was disturbed by a mobin consequence, as is alleged, of an impression that Mr. George Thompson was to be present. An assemblage, to the number of two hundred persons, had collected about 8 o'clock, and the indications of riot were so mung shar motion was given to the Sheriff, who was immediately present, and active in efforts o preserve the peace. Several of the riotere entered who was immediately present, and active in efforts to preserve the peace. Several of the rioters entered the vestry, but no acts of violence, as we learn, were committed there. Stones were thrown against the building, but without occasioning any damage. The Sheriff had a lantern broken in his hands, and he and his assistants were handled somewhat severely in the course of their endeavors to seize some of the ring-leaders, and their efforts to secure one or two of them were frustrated by the interference of the mob. The conduct of the Sheriff is commended by all who witnessed it. He made no attempt to pacify the mob by assuring them that Mr. Thompson was not there, but declared his intention to protect citizens in their rights, and preserve the peace to the extent of the law. Some of the rioters are known, and will probably be prosecuted.—Landmark.

be the subject of the conferences, are thus stated:
"The system of non-intervention would be solemnly proclaimed—a declaration would be made against all armed co-operation between states; nevertheless, under this denomination it was not intended to include the support which, according to the last protocols of the Diet, the federal army might afford to the Princes of the Germanic Confederation. The federal army would be established on new bases. The southern division would be commanded by Austria, and the northern by Prussis. The German sovereigns would be invited in turn to command the different corps of the army."

Don Miguel had left Rome, supposed for Bohemia, and for the purpose of forwarding his interests at Toplitz, though it was not supposed he would be permitted to take part in the conferences.

The cholera at Leghorn had diminished, but had spread greatly toward the northwest and northeast. Its ravages were principally among the poorer parts of the population. The states adjoining Tuseany adopted a most rigorous system of exclusion. It is now almost impossible to travel in Italy. The steamboats no longer touch at Leghorn. The navigation at Civita Vecchia is consequently more active, but the most abandant objects of importation consist of monks and religious persons from Spain. [Courier.

The Earl of Chathem died lately in London is the 30th year of his age. It is twenty-nine years since the death of his younger brother, William Pitt. By his death, the title of Earl of Chathem becomes extinct.

The University of Leipsic has sustained a sovereless in the death of Dr. E. F. Charles Rosenmuller, Professor of the Oriental Languages.

Among the late publications advertised in London, we observe, Reminiscences of Niebahr, the Historian of Rome, Agrondon Grandy was charged with the good of large for his day of the purpose of the remained of contenting the subscience of the death of Dr. E. F. Charles Rosenmuller, Professor of the Oriental Languages.

Among the late publications advertised in London, we observe,

Building in New York .- The Journal of Com merce states that there are now creeting in that city even hundred and ninety seven Dwellings and stores, ixteen Churches, a Custom House, a House of Deention, a University, a College, a Lyceum, a Reservoir, Astor's Hotel, flarmony Hall, and twenty five their buildings,—making a grand total of eight hundred and forty six.

A Novel Project.—Among the numerous applica-tions to be made to the next N. York Legislature for new incorporations, is one to organize a company, with a large capital, for the purpose of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson, to communicate with a rail road on the other side of the river, which is to run to Albany.

New York .- It is estimated from recent returns that New York.—It is estimated from recent returns, that the population of the city of New York is two hun-dred and sixty four thousand. Increase in the last five years 61, 400—over 12,000 per year; for whom, allowing twelve persons for a family, it requires that 1023 houses should be built annually.

It is ascertained that the population of Boston is not ar from 80,000 souls. Increase in five years, about

By a census of Albany, just taken, it appears that that city has a population of 28,085 inhabitants.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed over the Congregational Church and Society in Prescott, Oct. 28, the Rev. Jon Cushman.
Introductory Prayer by Rev. S. G. Clapp. Enfield;
Sermon by Rev. Dr. Burgess, Dedham; Installing
Prayer by Rev. Dr. Burgess, Dedham; Installing
Prayer by Rev. Joshua Crosby, Enfield; Charge to
the Pastor and People by Rev. Nathan Perkins, Amherst; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Wm.
Claggett, Wendell; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Ebenezer Brown, Hadley, Upper Mills.

Rev. Jonathan Aldrich was installed Pastor

Rev. JONATHAN ALDRICH was installed Pastor of the Baptist Church and Society in Worcester, on the 27th ult. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Stow, of this city.

nitted to the order of Deacon.
On the 23d ult. Rev. FLAVEL S. MINES, former

ly Seaman's Preacher at Havre, and subsequently the associate of Rev. Mr. Wilks at Paris, was installed Pastor of the Laight street Clurch and Congregation, late Dr. Cox's, New-York. Sermon by Rev. Henry

White.

DIED, at Moscow, Livingston co. N. Y. Oct. 13th,
Rev. Timothy Dwight, son of Cecil Dwight, of
Northampton, Ms.

At Sharon, Ct. Oct. 25, Rev. Daniel L. Perry,

At Tappan, N.Y. 26th ult. Rev. Nicholas Lan-sing, aged 87.

A CARD.—The subscriber desires to make and grateful acknowledgement to his people 6

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Jos. L. Richards, to Miss Mary G. daughter of John Ballard, Esq.; Mr. Asron D. Webber, to Miss Martha Gilbert; Mr. Daniel Worthey, to Miss Elizabeth Smallcorn; Mr. Joseph God-

tey, to Miss Litzabeth Smallcorn; Mr. Joseph God-frey, to Mrs. Lucretia Wier.
In Charlestown, Theodore A. Dame, Esq. of Bos-ton, to Miss Mary E. daughter of Dr. John Stevens.
At Cambridgeport, Mr. Metcalf B. Clark, of Bos-ton, to Miss Frances M. Ruggles, of Cambridge.
In Medway, on the 28th inst. by Rev. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Paul B. Clark of Franklin, to Miss Abigail Ann Wheeler, daughter of Cant Lewis Wheeler of Med.

Wheeler, daughter of Capt. Lewis Wheeler, of Med Wheeler, augments of Cambridge, Dr. Edward Warren, of Boston, to Miss Caroline R. Ware, of C. In Stoughton, Mr. Nathaniel Tolman, of Boston to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Roger Sumner

of S.

In Marbiehead, on Wednesday morning, by Rev.

Mr. Bartlet, James Dutton Russell, Esq. son of Warren Datton, Esq. of this city, to Miss Sarah Ellen,
youngest daughter of the late William Hooper, Esq.
of Marblehead. In Brewster, Dr. Benj. F. Seabury, of Chatham. to

Miss Reliance B. Bangs, of B. In Scabrook, N. H. Mr. Francis Holmes, of Bos-ton, to Miss Nancy M. Brown, of S. At Plumstead, England, on the 1st October, N. P. Willis, associate editor of the New York Mirror, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Stace, Esq. of the Royal Ar senal.

Deaths.

In this city, Mr. Peter Smith, aged 20; Mr. Sama-el Frost, of Framingham, 24. In Danvers, Mr. Nathan Lakeman, Cashier of the Danvers Bank, 31.

In Cambridge, Daniel Davis, Esq. formerly Solicior General of this Commonwealth, 73; Mr. Luke rell, Oct. 25, Den. John Davidson, formerly f Windham, N. H. 85. In Hartford, Conn. Mr. Moses B. Stuart, son of Professor Stuart, of Andover, Mass, 22.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Martha P. widow of the late homes Tappan, 86.
In Framingham, Mrs. Anne, wife of Mr. Silvanus Phipps, 60. In Westfield, N. H. Mr. Abel Goodrich Whidden,

In Philadelphia, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Thoma Adams, and daughter to Mr. Jacob Mayland, 32.

WOODMAN SANDBORNTON ACADEMY

e village in which this Institution is located, is re-ealthy and pleasant, affording a safe retreat from to ment is to vice of various kinds which are insepara-more populous places. We confidently solicit as patronage of those Gentlemen who wish to send it ren abroad to be educated; and we assure them, it toper attention will be paid to their moral and in adjunctions.

ectual improvement.
Refer to Abel Phelps, Esq. of Boston.
THOMAS P. HILL, In behalf of Trustees.
Sandbornton, Oct. 23, 1835.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

HE CHILD'S GUIDE, INTELLIGENT READES, and EASY PRIMER. The attention of Teachers and Committees vited to this popular series, in selecting for winter on Education, at the last Session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

"I have exumined with considerable attention the Enay Primer, Child's Guide, and intelligent Render, and think them admirably adapted for the purposes for which they are severally designed.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by William Petrcs, Bos-on, and the Rocksellers generally.

Gwis. Nov. 6.

Gazetteer of Illinois.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN.

have in press, and will shortly publish,
THE ELEMENTS OF MORSE SCHEME,
By FRANCIS WAYLAND, DU.,
President of Brown University, and Professor of Moral

Philosophy, midged for the use of Schools and Academies, by the Au-

Memoirs of Mrs. Ellis.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Awer received and will soon publiments of Mrs. Ellis, Wife of Rev. Wm. Early to the South Seas, and Foreign Secretary don Missioners Sections the beauty

Biblical Geography.

A BSTRACT of Biblical Geography, to which is added, at Compendious View of Modern Geography of Europe, Assu and Africa. Compiled by M. L. R. Perrins, D. D. Spring Prof. of Eccl. Histy, and Ch. Polity, Theol. Sem. N. York. With a map of the World. This day received N. York. With a map of the World. This day received and for sale by WILLIAM PERCE, 9 Cornhill. IT STORY S DISCOURSE pon the Life Charac-ted and Services of Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, pronoun-ced at the request of the Suffeit Re.

r from 80,000 souls. Increase a convenient of the late election for Governor in Pennsylvania, resulted as follows: For Ritner, 93,866; Wolf, 65,595; Mahlenberg, 40,226. The election is decided by a plarality of votes.

The majority in favor of a Convention in PennsylThe majority in favor of a Convention in PennsylThe majority in favor of a Convention in PennsylSoun to 10,000 votes.

The majority in favor of a Convention in PennsylSound to 10,000 votes.

The majority in favor of a Convention in PennsylSound to 10,000 votes.

The majority in favor of a Convention in PennsylSound to 10,000 votes. First American, from the policy of the control of t Becker, I.I. D. Second American Edition. 1 vol. 18mo. pp. 116.
A DISCOURSE on the Life, Character and Services of the Honoroble John Marsha'l, L. D. D. Chief Justice of the United States of America, Pronounced on the fifteenth day of October, at the request of the Suffolk Bar, by Joseph Story, I.I. D. and published at their request.—AN AIDMERSS, delivered at Bloody Brook, in South Deceffeld, Sept. 30, 1835, in commemoration of the Pall of the "Flower of Essay," at that Spot, in King Philip's War, Sept. 13, (O. S.) 1675. By Edward Everett. Published by request.

THE YEAR BOOK: an Astronomical and Philosophical Annual, fitted for general use in all parts of the United cal Annual, fitted for general use in all parts of the United States. By Marshall Commit. THE AMARANTI, an Annual for 1836. For Sale by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washington ut. Now. 6.

the 27th ult. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Stow, of this city.
Ordained at Cambridgaport, the 18th ult. Mr Lewis Colley, as an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. Dr.
Sharp of this city.
At a special ordination held in Trinity Church, in New-York, Oct. 11th, Messrs, Roderick II, Ranney, College, and John L. Watson were admitted to Deacon's Orders, and Rev. Daniel. B. Brown and Eduand College, and Rev. Daniel. B. Brown and Eduand College, and Rev. Daniel. B. Brown and Eduand School Geography yet offered to the pulmus Exhburn were ordained Priests.
An ordination was held in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Oct. 17, when Mr. John J. Carr was admitted to the order of Deacon.

The Alles and fills samiglion at New School Geography and School Geography and the second of the School School Geography and the second of the School School Geography and the second of the School School Geography and the School Sch

JUST Published. For Sale by WM. PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill.

Influence of Religion upon the Health and Physical velfure of Mankind-by Amazinh Brigham, M. D.

Archbishop Secker's Leasure. Lord Bishop of Canterbury. Published from the original manuscript, by Bilby Partens, Db. and George Stinton, D. D. His Grace's Chaplains. Pirst American, from the 14th Lendon edition—1 vol. 12no, pp. 530. His Sketches of the West. Sketches of Bistory, Life and Manuers in the West—by James Hall,—in two vols. Secker on Papery. Five Sermons against Popery—by Thomas Sceker, Ll.D. late Lord Archb shop of Canterbury. Second American Edition

ch Harmony; Containing tunes calcula orship, anthems and select pieces for Facts

of Adrian Baltis—by T. G. Bradford; accompanied with an Atias, and illustrated by engravings.

The Wife for a Missionary—by the author of Louisa Ralston, The Reformation, &c.

The Mother's Nursery Songs; by Thomas Hastings, suchor of Dissertation on Musical Taste—one of the compilers of Musica-Sacra, Spiritual Bongs, Infant Minatrel, &c.

The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, for 1836—a Christians and New Year's Present, edited by S. G. Goodrich. The Gitt, edited by Miss. Leslie. The Pearl, or Affection's Gitt, edited by Miss. Leslie. The Pearl, or Affection's Gitt, edited by Miss. Leslie. The Pearl, or Affection's Gitt, and Control of the Christians of the Control of the Christians of the Ch

JUST PUBLISHED,

A ND for Saie by WM. PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill. An Atles of Outline Maps, intended for the use of Students
in Geography, and for Common Schools, containing
1. The Western Hemisphere. 2. The Eastern Hemisphere. 3. North America. 4. South America. 5. The
United States. 6. Europe. 7. Asia. 6. Africa.
Recommendation from Rev. S. R. Hall, Principal of the
Teacher's Seminary, Andover, Mass.
Mn. Perace.—Having examined the Outline Maps just
published by you, 1 am prepared to say, that I think them
well adapted to be useful. 1 hope, therefore, they will be
extensively circulated, and used in the schools of our country. They will be used, hereafter, in the Seminary, of
which I have charge. Very respectfully yours,
Nov. 6.

8. R. Hall.

INDEX RERUM; Student and the processional man, apreparing names lif or usefulness; with an introduction illustrating its utility and method of use—by Rev. John Todd, Pastor of the Edwards Church, Northampton. Second edition.

Temperance Tales, Vol. 11, containing Right Opposite Fritz Hazeli; What a Curse! or, Johnny Hodger the Blacksmith; A Word in Season, or the Sailor's Widow Seed Time and Harvest. Just received and for sale by WM. PEIRCE, 9 Cornhith.

Notice to Students and Bible Classes,

Mile following valuable works are published at 47
Washington street,
ROBINSON'S CALMET'S DICTIONARY OF THE one volume, imperial octavo.

ROBINSON'S BIBLE DICTIONARY. A Dictionary

st.—Cincinnati Journal. CROCKER & HREWSTER have also on hand, a valua le and complete assortment of Theological Works—Gernan, English and American. Nov. 6.

TEAVEN; or Conversations between a Mother and her The Child, in relation to the World of Glory.

THE GOLDEN RULE; a binlegue between ittle Grace' and her Mother.

FRAGMEN; from the Note Book of a Home Missiona-FRAGMEN Built the Monditiess.

For Sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington at. HOURS FOR HEAVEN. Translated from the 15th German edition, by Morris Mattiens.

Story's Eulogy.

Ntory's Eulogy,

DISCOURSE on the Life and Character of Chief Justice Murshall, by Joseph Story, LL. D.

HEMANS' POEMS, use edition—The Poetical Works of Mrs. Feticia Hemans, complete in one vol—with a critical prefice and puricuit. Just received by EROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington erreet.

Nov. 6.

YOUTH'S COMPANION,

uhlished Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder.

Price One Dullar a year-Six Copies for Five Dullars. Price One Bullar a year—Six Copies for Five Dollars.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER—
On Charming Serpents, (with a Picture). The
Farmer and Soldier, by Mrs. Sigourney. Wicked
Men not beyond the influence of Prayer. Plain Sermone for Children, No. 5. The Simplicity and Fredulity of an Armenian Girl. Answer to the Little
Baby's Letter. History of a Sabbath School in Connecticut. Insanity, an extract. "I am lost! F am
lost!" or the Rewards of Procrastination. Mothers
and Daughters. A Good Example. A Vulgar Practice. Love your Father. "That Sabbath School,"
"Pa, I want to be Temperanced." A Way to Care
Fretfulness. What has the Sabbath School Done?—
The Passions pulling the String. The Seed's Produce. The Seed Perfected. The Sabbath School,
by Mrs. Sigourney.

by Mrs. Sigourney.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Whitinsvil Gazetteer of Illinois.

A GAZETEER of Illinois, in three parts: containing a general view of the State. A general view of case County; and a particular description of each town, settlement, and stream, prairie, bottom, bluff, etc.—Alphabet-cally arranged—by J. M. Peck, author of a Guide for Emigrants, &c.

Also, A new Map of do. for sale wholevale or retail, by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington st. 16.

POETRY.

SONNET. October, 1803. These times touched monied Worldlings with disma Even rich men, brave by nature, taint the air With words of apprehension and despair While tene of thousands, thinking on the affray, Men unto whom sufficient for the day And minds not stinted or untilled are given, Sound, healthy Children of the God of Heaven, Are cheerful as the rising Sun in May. What do we gather hence, but firmer faith That every gift of noble origin to broathed upon by Hope's perpetual breath; That virtue and the faculties within Are vital, -and that riches are akin To fear, to change, to cowardice, and death!

Miscellany. AN INDEPENDENT STAND.

Our brother editors are, we observe, frequently congratulated and cheered for "the independent stand" which they have assumed on one and another subject. And they pride themselves, we judge, in these commendations, for they frequently afford them a conspicuous place in their columus. On the other hand, we are ourselves occasionally exhorted to take "an independent stand," assured that our readers wish it, and that thus only can the interest of our paper be sustained. This has put us upon the serious inquiry, what an independent stand is. And we look first to the course and spirit of those journals, which receive and cherish these congratulatory addresses. We find one arraying itself with great virulence of denunciation stand" which they have assumed on one ng itself with great virulence of denunciate against the abominations of Popery;—another, with equal bitterness of invective, out upon slave-owners, and all who will not join in the onset with similar violence;—and another still, more than intimating that the use of wine at the execution of the last the contract of the contract o more than intimating that the use of wine at the communion, is an abomination to the Lord; and so, through the whole range of subjects which divide and agitate the public mind. And this is called "an independent stand!" We have endeavored carefully to analyze the spirit with which these "independent" journals are possessed, and to discover the taste to which they minister. We believe they breath the spirit of carnal passion, and gratify the taste which is "earthly, sensual, devilish." With shame and contrition of heart we acknowledge that we ourselves read with kinding interest the well spiced, caustic essays with which these controversial prints abound. But on examining the residuum in our own hearts, which remains when the effervesence of passionate excitement has subsided, we have uniformly found bitterness of feeling, and an alarming lack of that love which worketh no ill to his neighbor. White charity which thinketh no evil; of that love which worketh no ill to his neighbor. While we would not think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think, we must believe that others, who will institute the same self-examination, will, to their surprise, find their worse passions pampered by "the water of gall" which too many nominally religious papers distil, and the fruits of the Spirit blighted and embittered. Heaven forefend us from taking any "stand independent" of the spirit of the Gospel;—any wand so low that the agitations of party violence, and personal invective, may shake us from the firm basis of simple truth and Christian affection. The mariner who has lost his compass and his helm, occupies, on the deck of his storm-driven vessel, a stand independent indeed of the rules of scientific guidance, and the aid of human effort, but fearfully dependent upon the relentless fury of the tempest, and the rage of the yawning ocean.

We turn next to the oracle of God, and ask there—What is "an independent stand?" There can be no mistake respecting the response which it continually utters. Peace on earth and good will toward men" was the heavenly watchword which announced the coming of the Son of God. Our Saviour preached to the Jews, "if the truth shall make you free, then are ye free indeed." St. Paul speaks of the liberty wherewith Christ makes men free, and yet exhorts the subjects of this freedom not to use their liberty for a cloak of maliciousness. Such are the plain teachings of the Gospel,—they point to the

jects of this freedom not to use their liberty for a cloak of maliciousness. Such are the plain teachings of the Gospel,—they point to the truth, as itself the agent of our freedom,—as itself the bound within which we may indulge it;—as itself the cause, the only cause for which we may exercise it. Such is the object of the Gospel—to establish peace on earth, and to make every tongue eloquent of good will towards men. He that takes his stand on this elevated ground, has "an independent stand." He is above the turnoil of party;—above the veering surges of self-interest;—above the sudden and violent blasts of passion. This is the stand which the unadulterated truth of God at all times assumes,—whether dictated by the stand which the unadulterated truth of God at all times assumes,—whether dictated by the Holy Ghost, and recorded by the pen of inspiration, or spoken in later times by the less favored disciples of the same Lord, influenced by the same subduing spirit of grace. On this "stand" (in the vocahulary of the Gospel pronounced "independent") we desire always to be found, and as God shall give us grace and grength, we determine to maintain our large. be found, and as God shall give us grace and strength, we determine to maintain our place. To the syren voice which in our own hearts whispers to us of another independence, (identical with that which beguiled our first parents, "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil,") we resolve, by the help of the Lord, to shut our ears, and steadily "refuse to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely." And we will bend our efforts to make such freemen, and such enly, as are described by the poet—"Whom the truth makes free," responding also to his other sentiment, however comprehensive its meaning, "all are slaves besides."

[Christian Witness.]

MARION COLLEGE, MISSOURI.

MARION COLLEGE, MISSOURI,
PLAN OF MENULAL LENDA.

The pina at present proposed for the support of the provident and each professor is a follow:
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The professor is the following the followi

pairs, paying salaries not otherwise provided for, and incidental expenses.

One acre of land in the vicinity of the college, cultivated in onions, peas, beans or hops, it is believed from experiments made, will yield to the student more than a sufficiency to pay his board. The hay market, extending from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, and even to the West folial Islands, is too extensive even to the West India Islands, is too extensive ever to be glutted, and the price scarcely ever falls below \$20 per ton, (the last season it has brought \$40.) The price of freight will not brought \$40.) 'The price of freight will not exceed \$5 per ton, giving from 10 to 15 dollars as the fair market value of hay delivered upon the back of the river in Marion county. The land owned by the college, it is estimated by farmers best acquainted with its capabilities, will cut two tons on the acre.—From these estimates it will be easy for any one to demonstrate the entire practicability of the self-supporting system proposed by the board of trustees.

Of the practicability of the above details we are not sufficiently informed, to venture an intilligent opinion. It seems very fair.

[Cin. Journal.

ALCOHOL A DECEIVER.

A number of gentlemen in the State of New York assembled to consult upon the worth of Addler (also indicted) which was engaged in certain parcels of land, which were to be offered at public sale. After due consideration, they concluded unanimously that the lands were not worth over a certain sum, and that they would not sell for more. At the time appointed, they attended the sale. No one offered more than what was considered, by men, when they were not poisoned, to be the worth of the property. The owner would not sell it at that price. He invited the men to his house, and gave them alcohol and water, sweetened and prepared in such a manner as to be palatable. After partaking of it they repaired again to the sale, and one of those very men, who is now a highly respectable man, felt so much richer than he did before, the property appeared to be so much more important that he should have it, that he bid, and actually gave more than four times as much as he, or any other man, when not poisoned the worth of the property.

At the time appointed, they would salves as passengers from the port of Ohi Benguela to port Loando, both ports being regular-younder Portugues jurisdiction. There was no pretty or interest in the slaves thus transported from port to port, but that he only performed disembarkation, as devolved upon him, is chief officer of the brig. Nor was there any evidence to show what became of these negroes. Upon these facts the Grand Jury found an incictment as constituting an offence against the Act of Congress, 1820, chap. 113. Section four of this statute provides:

"That if any citizen, &c. shall lard from such family gave more than four times as much as he, or any other man, when not poison." certain parcels of land, which were to be offered spirits which I furnished." Horse-jockeys, gamblers, thieves, highway-rolbers, and murderers often furnish alcohol for this purpose. Men are now carrying it in great quantities, to different parts of our country, to the Indians on our borders, and to various portions of the heathen world, for the express purpose of deceiving those who drink it, and thus, by deception and fraud, obtaining their money. Such are some of the reasons why men drink it, and why they furnish it to be drunk by others. The one class experience a temporary pleasure, or seeming increase of some desirable thing, and the other class obtain, or hope to obtain, more money. But both the money and the pleasure, or other supposed benefits, are, in pleasure, or other supposed benefits, are, in these cases, obtained by a violation of the laws and will of God; and although real, and thus operate as motives, are nevertheless forbidden, and of course must be hurtful and short.

LAW OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The render is referred to an Act passed in 1823, entitled, " An Act the more effectually to 1822, entitled, "In Act the more effectually to prohibit free negroes and persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes."

The following is a synopsis of the several sections of that Act.

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any free

negro or person of color to migrate into this State, or be brought or introduced into its limits. under any pretext whatever, by land or by

water.

Any offender may be brought by any white person before a justice of the peace, tried by a court composed of said justice and three free-holders, and upon conviction be ordered to leave

In case he refuses to obey, within fifteen days, he may be tried in like manner as before, and subjected to such corporeal punishment as the court may think fit to order. This course may

be pursued towards the offender either for evad-ing the law or refusing to obey, until be comply, Sec. 2. No free Negro or person of color is permitted to come into this State on board of permitted to come into this State on board of any vessel, in any employment whatsoever. The Sheriff of the District is bound immediately to apprehend and to commit to jail, any offender against this law. When the vessel is ready to sail, its Captain is bound to pay expenses and take with him the offender; or pay the sum of one thousand dollars, he hable to indictment, and imprisonment has exceeding in the content.

one thousand dollars, he hable to indictment, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 3. The offender dealt with as in section second, is to be warned by a justice of the peace never to enter the State again, if he do, he is to be dealt with as prescribed in section first.

be deatt with as prescribed in section first.

SEC. 4. Prescribes the penalty for bringing free negroes into this State by sea, viz: for the first offence, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; for the second he is liable to forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for every free negro or person of color so brought in, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

months.

SEC. 5. Free negroes or persons of color, having left this State, are not permitted to return without being subjected to the penalties of section first.

section first.

SEC. 6. Prohibits the bringing into this State, under any pretext, any SLAVE from any part of the West Indies, Mexico. South America, Europe, or from any sister State north of the Potomac or city of Washington. It also prohibits the return of any slave taken to any of the above mentioned places.

kets at one dollar per acre, speculation would have hen upon the alert; Maine, and Illinois, and the Texas would have hung their heads in dishonor, and incidental expenses.

One acre of land in the vicinity of the college, collivated in onious, peas, beans or hops, it is beliefeed from experiments made, will yield to the student more than a sufficiency to pay his hoard. The hay market, extending from the mouth of the Obio to the Golf of Mexico, and day, newall the had policy of their fathers, who reject unexamined the rich boon offered on that fertile shore, and do not hold in utter contempt the white men, who have volunteered, by the distortion of facts and premises, to compet them to remain here, then I will cheerfully confess that I would be shown to be a superficient that the state of the state that I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet.

United States Circuit Court.—Transportation of Slaves from one foreign part to another. The Circuit Court were occupied on Friday and Saturday last in the trial of John Battiste, of New Bedford, indicted for an alleged act of piracy, by being engaged in the Slave trade. The trial was had before Judges Story and Davis, and the prosecution conducted by Mr. District Attorney Mills, and the defence by Messrs. Webster and Charles P. Curtis. The circumstances upon which the indictment against Battiste was founded, were as follows:—

Battiste was mate of the brig America, owned in New Bedford, and commanded by Capt. Miller (also indicted) which was engaged in trade on the coast of Africa, in 1834. In the course of the traffic with the Portuguese settlements, the America at sundry times conveyed slaves as passengers from the port of Oki Bengraph to the coast of Africa, in the course of the traffic with the Portuguese settlements, the America at sundry times conveyed slaves as passengers from the port of Oki Bengraph to the property of the propert

statute provides:

"That if any citizen, &c. shall lard from such [American] ship, or vessel, and on any foreign shore, seize any negro or mulato, not held to service or labor by the laws of ether of the States or territories of the United States.

the States or territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a state; or decoy, or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive, such negro on hoard, &c. with intent as aforesaid, such citizen, or person shall be adjudged a pirate, &c. and suffer death."

The defence mainly set up was, that as the negroes, when taken on board of the brig, were then actually slaves, they could not be made slaves; that the intention was clearly nothing more than to take them as passengers, and entirely different from seizing or receiving free negroes, and reducing them to slavery subsequently. It was admitted that the acts proved might amount to a violation of the act of 1800, chap, 54, which renders such a transportation of slaves a penal offence, but not capital.

Judge Story, in charging the jury, said he

Judge Story, in charging the jury, said he could not believe that Congress, in the statute of 1820, contemplated the act of conveying slaves from one foreign port to another, as passengers; particularly as the law of 1800, which was not repealed, provided against that offence; and he was clearly of opinion, that Battist was guilty of breaking that law. He did not see, therefore, how the prisoner could be convicted on the capital indictment. Thus instructed on the law, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, in a few ningrage for the n a few minutes after the case was committed

Both Capt. Miller and Battiste are now to be tried for the misdemeanor of transporting slaves from one foreign port to another, commany to the provisions of the act of 1800, chap. 51, sec.

That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States, or other person residing therein, to serve on board any vessel of the United States, or other person residing the distance of the United States, employed, or made use of, in the transportation, or conveying of slaves from one foreign country or place to another, &c. under penalty of a fine not exceeding \$2000, and important of the content of the risonment not exceeding two

Vo years."
[Morning Post.

SOUTHERN CONVEXTION OF MERCHANTS.

Against the proposed Convention for the purpose of effecting a non-intercourse between the South and North, we promptly enter our protest. If our Southern merchants find it to be for their interest to open a channel of direct trade with Great Britain, or with any other foreign power, in all conscience let them do so.

To such arrangements, under such circumstances. channel of direct trade with Great Britain, or with any other foreign power, in all conscience let them do so. To such arrangements, under such circumstances, and for such an object, we can see no ground of objection. But to form a general and organized combination, at the instigation perhaps of political demagogues, for the avowed purpose of injuring the trade of our Northern brethern, and at the time, too, when the energies of the fanatics, involves, a course of policy which, in our opinion, demands the strongest and most unqualified reprobation. The present race of abolitionists compose a class of people, whi, on a account of their furious temper, their glaring hypoerisy, their reckless disregard for consequences, and their issualting interference in matters which do not concern them, merit, as we believe they receive, the deteatation of all good citizens.—But any measures, like that proposed, calculated to visit the sins of the guilty on the heads of the innocent, to aid the cause of disamino by fomenting dissentions, and especially to facilitate the objects of the fanatics themselves, by enlarging the breach between the North and the South, would be an unjust as it would be unwise and pernicious.

Under existing circumstances, in a department of the control of the control of the control of the University of Pennsylvanian, and all the Public Schools in Philadelphia.

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ARTHINETIC. Emerson's First, Second and Third School of the University of Pennsylvanian, and all the Pub

Under existing circumstances we should say—let the matter stand for the present as it is. The Northern people have taken the fanatics in hand—with them is the proper remedy—to them belongs the work—let them have the time necessary for the accomplishment of the object. If they fail to perform what their constitutional obligations demand, then it will be time enough for the South to consult on further measures. In the mean time, we should not omit the most active precaution among ourselves. The utmost promptness should be employed in arresting the circulation of incendiary publications, in ferreting out mischievous or suspicious white men, in guarding against a surprise of any kind, and in placing every community in a posture of self-preservation.—And we would add—the slave population should by all means be treated with justice, with lenity, with kindness—Let them be narrowly scrutinized—let all means and opportunities of doing mischief be kept out of their reach—but let them always feel assured that the white people are their friends. Let the guilty angles, but the interest the state of the reach—but let them always feel assured that the white people are their friends. Let the guilty angles, but let the second and the state of the reach that the white people are their friends. Under existing circumstances we should say-let

A CALCULATION.—A very honest and well meaning Garman, of our acquaintance, once was very much perplexed on the subject of religion. Having changed his opinion several different times, and for a season cherished the helief of the Restorationist, he relinquished it, observing that when he came to calculate the time of suffering in a future state, proportionate to the nature and number of offences committed. to the nature and number of offences committed in this, he saw little or no difference between it and eternity.-Philadelphian.

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Newton, Oct. 26, 1835.

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RUSSIAN EMPIR Theological Seminary at Andoved for the Recorder. The other nigh a different channel, but equa

might give the principal facts i intelligent render will feel a in seeing them just as they are, SIBERIA. g Sig,—A few weeks ago receiving your letter of It ing two friendly requests; ing two friends, the control of the heathen people of this pie you some information themselves, and the progrethem. I shall answer them first; because it would be the control of the cont

elter first; because it wog so collect and prepare a suit to your museum, and I am letter should reach St. Peter be forwarded by ship before the forwarded by ship before the first query is, "How ext." I must understand this assual portion of it already ocq it that remaineth to be possessed accordingly. The poparet ribes of Siberia is great at the period of the acquainty by the Russians; one prepaterual sway under which to definite any case the popular. If in any case the popul ges of climate and mode of tribes are still in a heathen Yakouts, a numerous trit s, numbers have been bag Buriats also—the Tung iask, and others, have in h ring about five thousand me f them have been baptized. Mongolian (Buriat) language ise forgotten their own; which i Manchoo (or Mandjur.) The Manchoo (or Mandjur.) The nofthem are either worshippers still retain their ancient Shams ir neighbors the Buriats. The attered tribes of Tungusians fat and north, of whom few or not the Christian name. Farther Chuvashians, Tchesimissians,

er small tribes are either notation.

From them there are now a idual accessions to the Greek cher baptism they intermarry with a and are soon melted into the give are not to be distinguished in two from the other inhabitant mes difficult to ascertain the example of the case whe they case to be recovered. se who thus cease to be rankt ingelized part of the populations of Kirgisians and Calmueppes that spread along the a of the empire, as far west another deeply interesting p mary field. The former are tter adherents of the Bud on with their brethren the M inese side of the frontier, an There are besides scatter ars, chiefly in the western par se are followers of the false se are followers of the Inter-so numerous and respectable ev-sian towns, such as Omsk, Tor-that they have beautiful medels a recently erected at governme ch vie with the Christian chur-

, and scarcely to be disting , except by the cresent instea except by the cresent instead ing on the summit, ir second query is, "what has swering this, I must first infor e and limits of our actual field on hission is specifically to the ts. They consist of many tri-tensive districts on both side saids! Our steation has been Baikal. Our attention has ! sided to those on this side of it the region between the souther Baikal, and the frontier of re, of unequal breadth, fron red miles, and in length near of introducing you to the years labor. I should first ginsk, which you would first conginsk, which you would find to ed town situated on the east elenga; and, like all the towns ated solely by Russians—not b 6 country. The vale of the ere richly variegated with waere richly variegated with was; and in many places the cliffs dip their feet in the ri-og to a considerable distance extent of mendow or pasture t the river and the hills. Als, affording fine pasture for prinkled over with the Burists facing the town of Selenging

tacing the town of Selengins side of the river, you will de y settlement in a small valled dill on the north and high There, after the arrival of it two houses were built; at maries, three in number, resid in various departments. They had first, of cours They had first, of cours gauge; but the gospels ha analyted into the Mongol inted at St. Petersburg, autristian tracts, we were able copies of these, before woral intercourse with the gly we took frequent and sometimes for this purpose, and ies for this purpose, at ous Buriats, upon the great duced us to sojourn amon produced in this way we cain, but some facts came eacouraging us to hope that instead was not altogether reason to fear however, that is the want of proper instruct withering of some very hoppeared soon after those or the good seed of the worn phose yourself to accompany riats, upon the great asse yourself to accompan nissionary tours. You I a highly diversified landse fillages inhabited by Rus-lants, with patches of cul-ground in their neighboth drive brings as with ive brings as in sight o of Buriat tents, surrou

which con

ladic tribes. These tents a

stitute the